

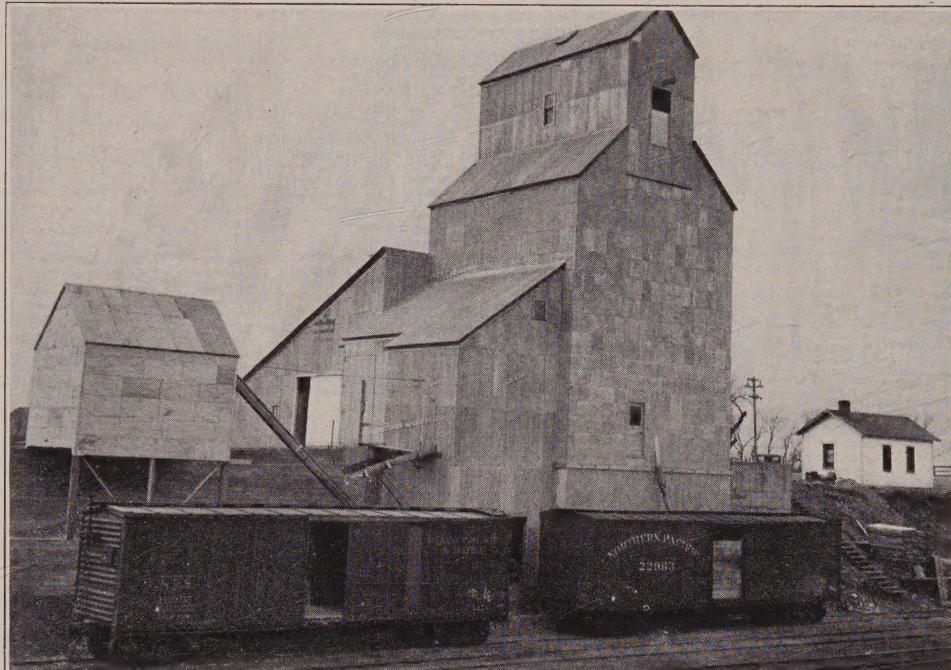
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XCIII, No. 6

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., March 26, 1947

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



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(For description see page 215)

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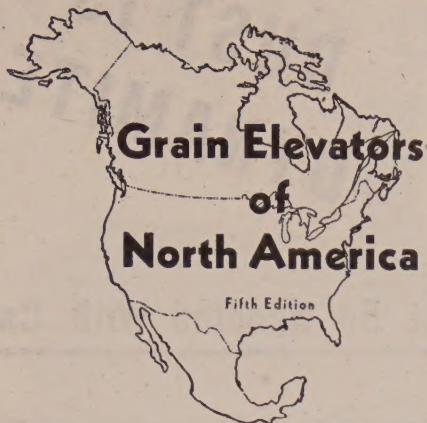
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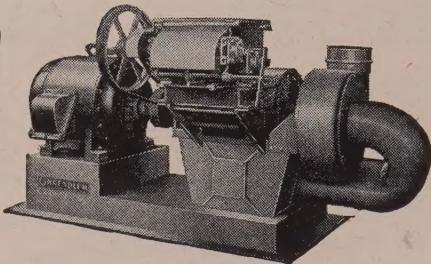
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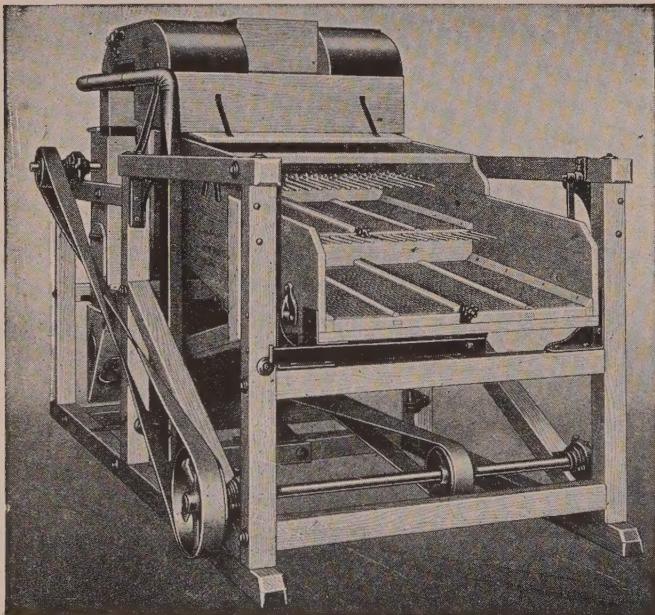
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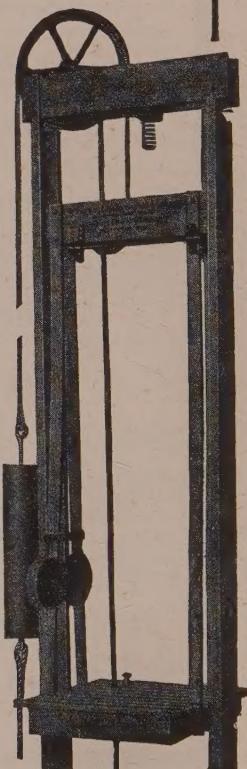
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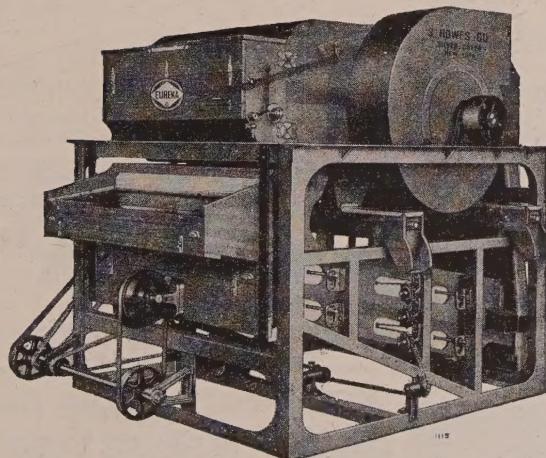
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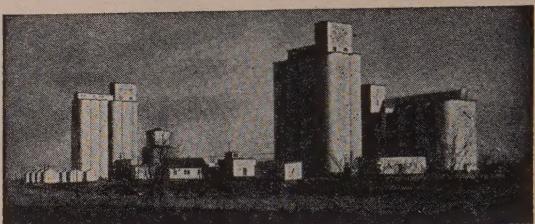
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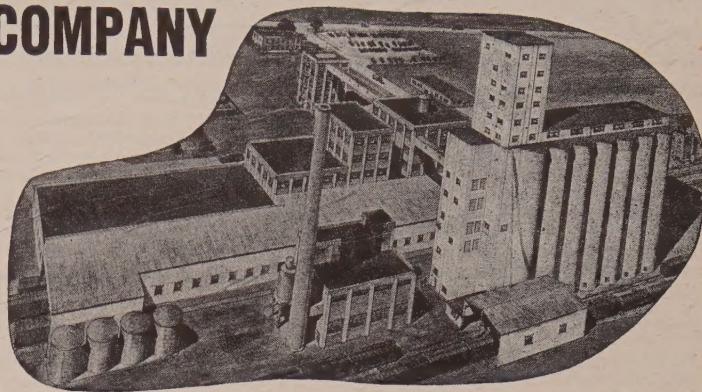
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PUBLIC Auction—April 26, 1 P. M. Elevator at Nona on M.K.T.R.R. 16 ft. drive plot 100x100. Built 1919, new material, cost about \$8,000. 4 bins 1400 bu. each, loading cap. 360 bu. per hr., 5 ton Howe scale wagon platform, U. S. standard platform scale 1,000 cap., some equip. Terms 10% cash, balance as soon as papers made out. Frank A. Schell, Sec'y, The Farmers Elevator Co. (Nona), Augusta P. O., Missouri.

FEED MILL & ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—Elevator & Feed Mill. Prefer Northern Illinois or East Central Iowa. Address 95C15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

ALFALFA PLANT WANTED

WANTED—Will buy or lease two Alfalfa Dehydrating Plants. Write complete details. Post Office Box 2911 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California.

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FOR SALE—LEASE or WILL SELL half interest in Grain Drier located at Burlington, Ill., on I. C. RR. siding. Write Clemens Halat, Rte. 4, Box 273, Elgin, Illinois.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Ambitious second man for elevator and feed business. A chance to work into management. Must be honest and have good references. Age 25 to 35 years preferred. Farmers Grain Co., Marengo, Iowa.

WANTED—Man 25 to 40 years old who can establish hybrid corn agencies, buy alfalfa, clover, help in the production and sale of seed corn. A good chance for a young man who uses his head and has some push. Kelly Seed Co., San Jose, Illinois.

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SITUATION WANTED—By capable elevator manager in town with good schools and available housing. Twenty years' experience in Iowa, grain, grinding, books and all other matters connected with country elevator business. 39 years of age. Would consider leasing country elevator. Address 95F9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 95E3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 95E4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 95E5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 95E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Special Dual No. 72 Cleland Cleaner, used two seasons. One-half price. Clover Leaf Elevator Co., Hoyleton, Ill.

TWO Howes Jr. Cereal Cutters with extra set cutter and bed knives. True Food Dehydrators, Inc., East Grand Forks, Minn.

FOR SALE—One No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill with Magnetic Separator. One-ton Burton Mixer. Reagan Elvtr., R.F.D. 5, Frankfort, Ind.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Century Electric A.C. Motor 2 HP, 3 phase 220-440 volts 60 cycles 1740 RPM. End thrust bearing. Used less than 100 Hrs. on Feed Mixer. W. W. Harbaugh Feed & Seed Co., Russell, Kansas.

FOR SALE—1 Sprout Waldron 36" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill equipped with two 100 HP. motors, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1750 RPM. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

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FOR SALE—S. Howes Junior Corn Cracker and Grader, 1200 lbs. per hour. Available after June 15th. Address 95F4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 No. 2S Jay Bee Direct Connected to 30 HP 3 phase 220 volt, 3600 RPM. Complete with compensator, magnet and screens. This mill is in good condition. Tiro Feed Supply, Tiro, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 Steinlite Moisture Tester. Completely reconditioned March, 1947, by factory; 1 No. 24 Western Pitless Sheller; 1 No. 33 Western Gyrating Cleaner; all for \$500.00. Jasper County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n., Inc., Rensselaer, Ind. Phone 474.

NEW or Rebuilt Motors all for 220/3/60. 7½ HP 1200 TEBB, 10 HP 1800 BBSP, 10 HP 3600 BB, 15 HP 1800, 20 HP TEBB 1800, 25 HP 1800 BB, Blue Streak Hammermill, No. 1 Western BB Mill Sheller, V pulleys, Elevator Legs. What Else Do You Need? Modern Elevator Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—A complete set of flour milling machinery to set up a 50 barrel flour mill. This machinery is in good working condition and includes a 10 ton Fairbanks-Morse air lift truck dump scale and a type Y Fairbanks-Morse 37½ HP oil burning engine. Address your inquiries to Northwest Grain Co., Rushville, Nebraska.

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FOR SALE—One 22 in. Robinson Attrition Mill with two fifteen horse power motor direct drive in good condition with blower and starter. Potter Elev. Co., Inc., Potter, Wis.

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MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Boss Stationary Air Blast Car Loader or similar make. Allison & Co., Elkhart, Illinois.

WANTED—A combination Separator Cleaner for removing shelled corn from cobs, capacity about 200 to 600 bushels per hour. Edward J. Funk & Sons, Kentland, Ind.

WANTED TO BUY—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

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WANTED—Corn cutter and grader; vertical feed mixer, floor level with motor; California Pellet Mill; Clipper seed cleaner about size 69D; Truck Scale, standard make 10 to 15 ton capacity 10' x 18'. Glasgow Co-operative Ass'n., Glasgow, Missouri.

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FOR SALE—5 HP TEFC Motors—6-800 amps. 220 volt entrance switches 400 amps. and 600 amps. entrance switches. Distribution panels both 220 volt and 440 volt, available from stock. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

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Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS											
600	620	640	660	680	700	720	740	760	780	800	820
840	860	880	900	920	940	960	980	1000	1020	1040	1060
1080	1100	1120	1140	1160	1180	1200	1220	1240	1260	1280	1300
1320	1340	1360	1380	1400	1420	1440	1460	1480	1500	1520	1540
1560	1580	1600	1620	1640	1660	1680	1700	1720	1740	1760	1780
1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2020
2040	2060	2080	2100	2120	2140	2160	2180	2200	2220	2240	2260
2300	2320	2340	2360	2380	2400	2420	2440	2460	2480	2500	2520
2560	2580	2600	2620	2640	2660	2680	2700	2720	2740	2760	2780
2800	2820	2840	2860	2880	2900	2920	2940	2960	2980	3000	3020
3040	3060	3080	3100	3120	3140	3160	3180	3200	3220	3240	3260
3300	3320	3340	3360	3380	3400	3420	3440	3460	3480	3500	3520
3560	3580	3600	3620	3640	3660	3680	3700	3720	3740	3760	3780
3800	3820	3840	3860	3880	3900	3920	3940	3960	3980	4000	4020
4040	4060	4080	4100	4120	4140	4160	4180	4200	4220	4240	4260
4300	4320	4340	4360	4380	4400	4420	4440	4460	4480	4500	4520
4560	4580	4600	4620	4640	4660	4680	4700	4720	4740	4760	4780
4800	4820	4840	4860	4880	4900	4920	4940	4960	4980	5000	5020
5040	5060	5080	5100	5120	5140	5160	5180	5200	5220	5240	5260
5300	5320	5340	5360	5380	5400	5420	5440	5460	5480	5500	5520
5560	5580	5600	5620	5640	5660	5680	5700	5720	5740	5760	5780
5800	5820	5840	5860	5880	5900	5920	5940	5960	5980	6000	6020
6040	6060	6080	6100	6120	6140	6160	6180	6200	6220	6240	6260
6300	6320	6340	6360	6380	6400	6420	6440	6460	6480	6500	6520
6560	6580	6600	6620	6640	6660	6680	6700	6720	6740	6760	6780
6800	6820	6840	6860	6880	6900	6920	6940	6960	6980	7000	7020
7040	7060	7080	7100	7120	7140	7160	7180	7200	7220	7240	7260
7300	7320	7340	7360	7380	7400	7420	7440	7460	7480	7500	7520
7560	7580	7600	7620	7640	7660	7680	7700	7720	7740	7760	7780
7800	7820	7840	7860	7880	7900	7920	7940	7960	7980	8000	8020
8040	8060	8080	8100	8120	8140	8160	8180	8200	8220	8240	8260
8300	8320	8340	8360	8380	8400	8420	8440	8460	8480	8500	8520
8560	8580	8600	8620	8640	8660	8680	8700	8720	8740	8760	8780
8800	8820	8840	8860	8880	8900	8920	8940	8960	8980	9000	9020
9040	9060	9080	9100	9120	9140	9160	9180	9200	9220	9240	9260
9300	9320	9340	9360	9380	9400	9420	9440	9460	9480	9500	9520
9560	9580	9600	9620	9640	9660	9680	9700	9720	9740	9760	9780
9800	9820	9840	9860	9880	9900	9920	9940	9960	9980	10000	10020

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$2.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

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WANTED—Corn cutter and grader; vertical feed mixer, floor level with motor; California Pellet Mill; Clipper seed cleaner about size 69D; Truck Scale, standard make 10 to 15 ton capacity 10' x 18'. Glasgow Co-operative Ass'n., Glasgow, Missouri.

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FOR SALE—5 HP TEFC Motors—6-800 amps. 220 volt entrance switches 400 amps. and 600 amps. entrance switches. Distribution panels both 220 volt and 440 volt, available from stock. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.—B. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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MOTORS WANTED

WANTED—To buy one 5 or 7½ HP. electric motor, single phase, 220 V slow speed, around 1140-1200 RPM. Will consider good used motor. The Robinson Milling Co., Grain Dept., Salina, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—Certified Hybrid Seed Corn—Wisconsin 255, 275, 355, 416, 460, 464, 525, 526, 570, 585. Certified Blue Tag First Generation Henry Wheat. Vicland Oats—38 Barley, Oderbrucker Barley. Dewey Beyer, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Dependable Hybrid Seed Corn—1946 crop, U.S. 13, U. S. 35, Indiana 608, Indiana 620, Iowa 4316, 4297, 206, 939, White 33J, 44B. Small or large lots. Also seed Barley, certified Tama Oats. Dealers wanted. Write Allen Joslin Seed Farms, Holstein, Iowa.

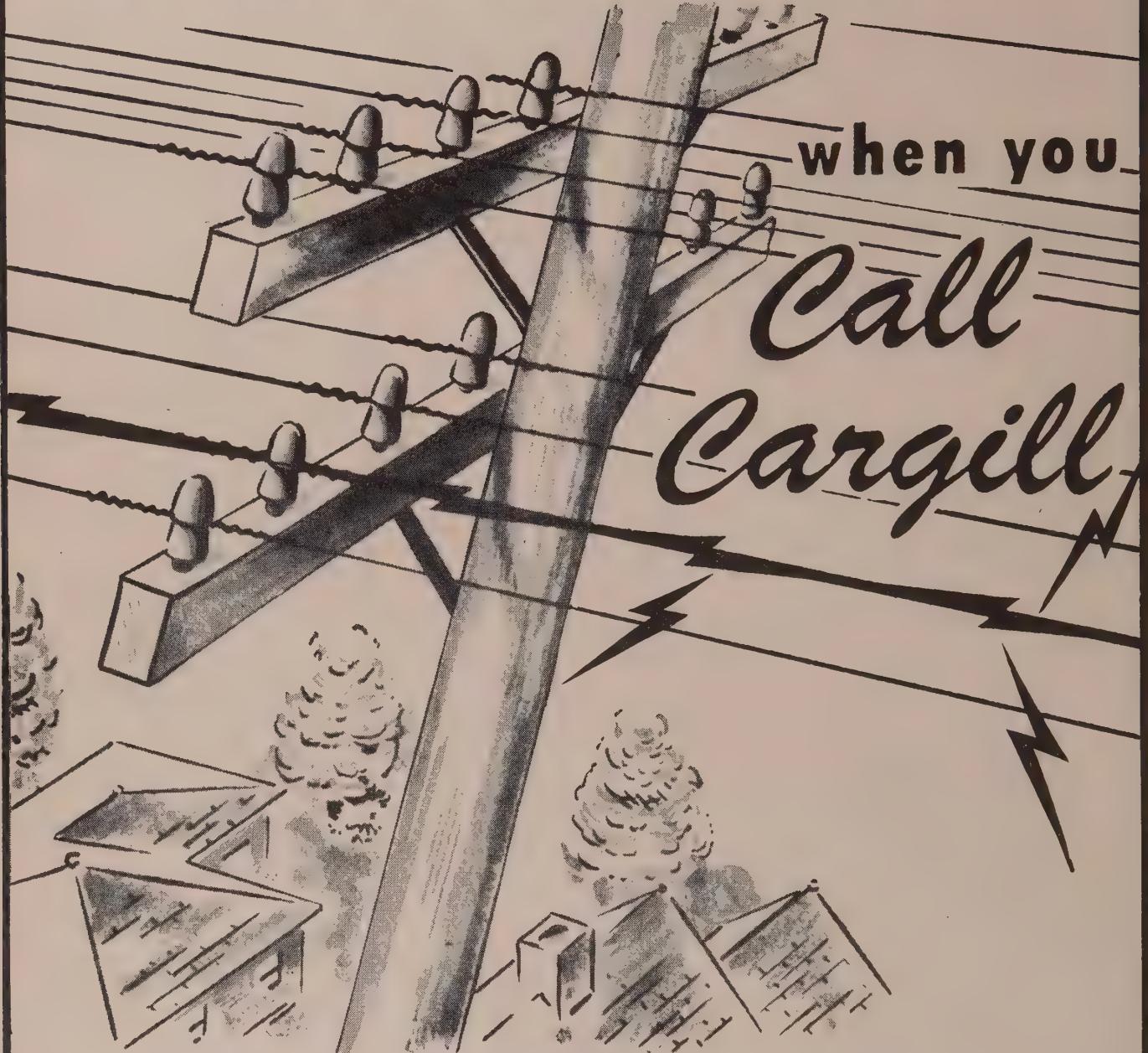
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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; GRAIN size 4½x7 inches \$2.60 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. SEED size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.15 per hundred, or 500, \$8.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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827 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seed. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., March 26, 1947

THE agreement of the conference committee of the House and Senate to end all second war powers act authority is only a starter on returning the right of the people to manage their own business. Now let Congress abolish the export licensing powers that do not expire until June 30.

UNFORTUNATELY for pit brokers who could easily take a holiday on Saturdays, as will their brothers at the stock exchange posts, their operations are closely tied to the spot market. Many transactions in spot grain are contracted on the basis of so much over or under the future; and if there were no futures market on Saturdays such trades could not be consummated. The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, when the question of closing Saturdays came before them, rightly took the position that grain might deteriorate while being held and demurrage charges due to delay in ordering and unloading cars would accrue.

CORN COBS are promised a new outlet by DuPont chemists into nylon fabric from furfural.

MOTORIZED fire fighting trucks can get to the fire quickly from local stations and nearby towns, but are helpless without water. This was the case at Perley, Minn., recently when a country elevator burned with \$91,500 loss. The town has no municipal water supply. The remedy for this is to provide cisterns, as many Indiana elevator companies are doing.

ACCORDING to the federal crop insurance law, the premiums paid by growers must be held by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in kind, against the day when the farmers must be indemnified for loss. Washington officials strenuously shipping wheat to Europe have been letting the C.C.C. have much of the F.C.I.C. grain, pointing to the possibility that some time the F.C.I.C. may have little or no wheat.

THE FARM EDITOR of a Cleveland daily newspaper declares that \$2.60 per bushel wheat brings no wealth to the pockets of Ohio farmers. He claims the speculators have the wheat. He urges that the speculative profit from wheat should be removed by government control. Could anything be more asinine? The facts do not square with the rabble rouser's dictum. The last wheat crop was 1,155,715,000 bus., and the open interest on the Chicago Board of Trade is only 32,000,000 bus., and that is only in part speculative, so that deducting mill holdings and hedges, the speculators hold probably less than 2 per cent. Contrast this with the 366,255,000 bus. wheat held on farms Jan. 1, 1947, according to the official government report. The farmers still had much of that wheat when the price zoomed.

The International Wheat Agreement

Altho the International Wheat Council is just getting started at London this abortive ship of state seems about to founder on striking the rock of price fixing.

Importing nations desire to buy at low prices; but the wheat growers of Canada and the Government of Argentina discern that the majority will attempt to mark down the price of what they have to sell.

Altho no official publicity is permitted it has leaked out that a temporary arrangement was considered establishing an international wheat price between \$1.25 and \$1.80 per bushel. This price is too low in view of the depreciation of the dollar by at least 50 per cent.

When the proposals come before Congress for approval, as they must, it is likely our militant Farm Bloc will block the attempt to give away our wheat.

SINCE the C.C.C. buys its grain from private traders, these same private firms are willing to sell direct to foreign importers without the added service charge which the government agency makes for its services as an extra middleman, a trade leader told the Senate committee. The C.C.C. has a large staff of employees and extensive office space, for which someone has to pay.

ONE SHIPPER whose car took 30 days to move from Tomahawk, Wis., to Harvey, Ill., declares the railroads are not short of cars. "They are just short of what it takes to keep the cars moving around." The carriers admit that employee absenteeism, unfavorable weather and government priorities on grain shipments for export had disrupted freight distribution.

Perverting the Margin Call

From time immemorial the purpose of the margin has been only to secure the brokers against loss when the market moves against the customer. When a customer has large assets and gladly assumes all financial responsibility the broker is secure without any margin. In other words, the amount of margin is a matter properly to be settled between the principal and his agent, the commission merchant.

The suggestion by the administrator of the Commodity Exchange Authority that margins on new speculative accounts should be mandatory at 25 per cent of the value of the grain suggestion does not emanate from any desire by the Authority to protect the brokers. It springs from the thought that the price of wheat and corn can be kept down for the benefit of agencies buying grain for shipment abroad, by making it more difficult for speculators to buy by reason of the higher margin required.

The Authority ignores the effect on the market of a narrower interest resulting in wider fluctuations harmful to the interest of hedgers, such as millers and merchandisers. A broad interest in the futures contributes to stability of the price, making it possible to throw large buying or selling orders into the pit without unduly forcing the price up or down.

The Authority is wrong in its premise that speculation is the cause of prices going up. In Canada where there is no futures trading the price of wheat has gone up close to \$3 per bushel.

The high prices are due to Government policies and activities in inflating the currency and reckless buying of wheat by the Government for shipment abroad. Another Government action upsetting the market was the announcement by the Commodity Credit Corporation that it would support the price at \$1.88 per bushel for shipment in May, which was higher than the May future was bringing in the market.

Washington News

THE BILL extending the O.D.T. to June 30 awaits the signature of the president.

EXTENSION of the C.C.C. to June 30, 1948, was approved unanimously Mar. 19 by the senate agriculture committee.

A LIMITED extension for three months of the government's power to control materials in short supply was voted Mar. 27 by a senate committee.

REP. C. R. ROBERTSON (R., N. D.), Mar. 25 demanded an investigation to learn where the Agriculture Department gets its authority to commit the United States to a world-wide wheat price agreement.

SEC'Y of Agriculture Anderson desires a change in the parity system, arguing that grains can be produced more cheaply than in the old base period, while milk and meats cost more to produce.

THE PORTAL-TO-PORTAL bill which the Senate passed Mar. 21 only partially answers the demand of our country elevators for protection against suits for overtime back pay under the changed "area of production" definition. However, the House version (Gwynne bill) contains what we want, and it is hoped this version will stand up in the conference committee. Senate conferees will be Wylie, Cooper, Donnell, McGrath and Eastland. If there is a veto of the final bill, there is some indication of enough strength to pass it over the veto.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

PRES. TRUMAN Mar. 19 asked Congress to extend government control over exports for a year beyond their present expiration date of June 30, on the grounds "that an uncontrolled outflow of foodstuffs and goods would heighten domestic shortages and increase the already substantial burden of living costs borne by the American people." About 500 items—mostly foods—remain under export control, compared with some 3,000 at the wartime peak. "I look forward to the day when the United States and other countries can remove these interferences to the free flow of commodities in world trade," said Mr. Truman in asking the Senate and the House to act promptly on extension of controls.

International Wheat Agreement Opposed

E. J. Grimes, vice pres. of Cargill, Inc., over the radio Mar. 15 voiced the objections of the Grain trade to the proposed international wheat agreement. He said:

"Industry is opposed to agreements which try to control production and the price of a commodity. If the agreement would actually assure a fair distribution of the world's wheat to countries in short supply, there could be no quarrel with it—but it won't. At least no such restrictive control by governments ever has in the past."

Mr. Grimes went on to point out that such controls leads to government control of production and eventually to control of those who produce.

Under such a proposal, amounts of wheat to be exported and imported would be fixed, he continued. Also, the amount of wheat that may be produced by exporting nations would be controlled.

"As soon as you start to control these things, then you have to control wages and everything else in order to make the first controls effective."

EFFECTIVE Mar. 25 the I.C.C. has amended service order 369, demurrage on box cars, to except intercoastal bulk grain including Great Lakes. In lieu of charges for storage of freight at ports the charge for detention will be the demurrage charges prescribed in paragraphs a and b of the order.

Government Loss on Certificate Wheat

Of 90,000,000 bus. bought by the government under the certificate plan, some 68,000,000 bus. were redeemed before Dec. 31 at prices slightly below what fiscal experts had carried on the government's books as estimated liability, but prices since that date have made it impossible to predict what price the government will pay on the final 22,000,000 bus.

Under the certificate program, producers marketed their wheat, collected 30 cents a bushel bonus, and were given the privilege of picking any date prior to April 1 this year to accept payment. Payment is the prevailing cash wheat price for that day chosen. The program was in effect from April 3 through July 1 last year.

The Flannagan-Hope Act

The Flannagan-Hope Act, or the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946, which was passed during the closing hours of the 79th Congress, represents the fusion of a half dozen or more individual bills. As is almost inevitable under such circumstances, this bill is somewhat lacking in uniformity and is not too well integrated. In general, the basic intent of those who promoted the several sections was sound, and the seeming inconsistencies can be tolerated. Possibly some of the more difficult features can be amended, or tempered by regulations.

First of all, the act specifies the range of research that is to be supported. This is so broad and comprehensive as to cover most of the normal research activities of the typical agricultural experiment station. Authorization is made in section 9 for allotments of funds from the federal treasury to the states and territories for such agricultural research. One fifth of the funds provided under section 9 will be allotted equally to the states, another one quarter will be allotted on the basis of rural population, an additional one quarter on the basis of farm population, and most of the remainder will be allotted by a special committee for the support of co-operative research involving two or more states. The states must match with other funds all the federal moneys allotted directly to them. Moreover, one fifth of the money allocated to the states must be expended for marketing research.

As approved in August, 1946, it does not carry any appropriations whatever, and these remain to be made by the 80th Congress if funds are to be available during the biennium 1946-48. If Congress follows the detailed stipulations of the several sections of the bill, the initial appropriations for the first year will be nominal, but may be increased progressively during the following four years.

Under Title II, which comprises the substance of the Hope Bill, there is authorization for further support of researches in marketing, and for marketing education and services, through the joint use of facilities of the federal government, of the agricultural experiment stations, the state agricultural extension services, and state department of agricultural and marketing bureaus. When funds are allotted to a state agency, they must be matched dollar for dollar by funds which are provided in addition to any funds now available to the state agency for like purposes.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. has brought suit against the Doughnut Corporation of America, Holland, Mich., for \$1,500,000 damages for repudiating part of a contract to buy 430,000,000 pounds of grits at \$6.11 per cwt, made in July, 1946, after which the price fell \$1.78 per cwt.

Grain Industry Advisory Committee

The United States Department of Agriculture has chosen the following membership for the Grain Industry Advisory Committee to serve under the Marketing and Research Act of 1946:

Atherton Bean, International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Barger, Larned, Kan.; E. J. Dullea, Jamestown, N. D.; Lewis G. Graeves, Charles Schneider Baking Co., Washington, D. C.; Ed Langin, Imperial, Neb.; H. D. Newsom, Route 3, Columbus, Ind.; A. E. Staley, Jr., Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; Robert B. Tailor, Adams, Ore.; M. W. Thatcher, National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank A. Theis, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., Kansas City; John B. Wilson, Jr., Bowling Green, O.

Soybean and Flaxseed Industry Advisory Committee

The U.S.D.A. has named the following members of the soybean and flaxseed industry advisory committee:

Otto G. Brandeau, soybean grower, Rudd, Ia.; D. J. Bunnell, Central Soya Co., Inc., Chicago; R. W. Capps, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. E. Carpenter, Lexington (O.) Soy Products Co.; J. B. Edmondson, soybean grower, Clayton, Ind.; Eugene D. Funk, Jr., Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Howard Kellogg, Jr., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Floyd Melhouse, flaxseed grower, Olivia, Minn.; Karl Nolin, grower-processor, Ralston, Ia.; Edwin Traynor, flaxseed grower, Starkweather, N. D.; Harry Truax, Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., Indianapolis.

Seed Advisory Committee

The U.S.D.A. has named the following seed trade advisory committee:

Carl F. Barnum, Milling Division, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Inc., Buffalo 5, N. Y.; Lloyd M. Brown, pres. the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. L. Burlison, head Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.; Merritt Clark, vice pres. and general manager of sales, Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; Harrison Evans, producer, Shuqualak, Miss.; Earl M. Godshalk, pres., A. H. Hoffman Seed Co., Landisville, Pa.; R. A. Krantz, producer, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.; Robert Pease, Pease Grain & Seed Co., Beatrice, Neb.; Maurice A. Perry, producer, Hemet, Calif.; John D. Remsberg, Jr., producer, Rupert, Ida.; Jess F. Van Fossen, producer, Croton.

NORTH QUINCY, MASS.—Kendall D. Doble has been elected pres. of the Pneumatic Scale Corporation, succeeding his father, Wm. H. Doble, who becomes chairman of the board of directors.

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Consumer Co-operative of this city has asked the court to overrule the state charter board's refusal to grant an increase in capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The board contends that since the co-operative is dealing largely in non-farm products it should be chartered under the societies act, requiring heavier license fees and taxes.

FURFURAL, introduced into commerce thru the early efforts of the Quaker Oats Co. to develop a use for oat hulls, has been found to be convertible into adiponitrile, a chemical important in making nylon, according to Dr. Oliver Cass, research chemist of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., which has contracted with the Quaker Oats Co. for a supply of furfural to be used in a new unit of the Du Pont plant at Niagara Falls. Furfural can be made from corn cobs.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Shortage Claims on Hopper Cars?

Grain & Feed Journals: Are the railroads liable for shortage when grain has been loaded in a hopper car?

They charge the same freight rate for hopper cars as on box cars. I feel that shippers would be liable for weather damage; but shortage should be different.—J. B. Craig, Jr., Sullivan, Ill.

Ans.: The railroad claim agents have no hard and fast rule governing claims on hopper cars. When a car can be made leak-proof, as a cement car, they are disposed to pay a shortage claim, when the shipper has a good record, and there are good weights at both origin and destination.

When the railroad company has protected itself by indorsing on the B/L issued by the local agent that shipment is at owner's risk the claim agent may refuse a claim, depending on a number of conditions, such as hoppers not properly fastened, grain loaded too high, clear record, unreliable weights, etc., etc.

ing the three cars of lumber loaded to be sure that all lumber loaded was usable.

The nails were picked up in small lots in northeast Kansas, Southeast Nebraska and northwest Missouri. The iron was bought from Dierks & Sons and A. O. Thompson lumber firms of North Kansas City, Mo.

The contractor was Henry Willich of Manhattan, Kan., who spent a week in Arkansas helping buy the lumber. The foreman was Ed Rork of Horton, Kan., and the remainder of the help were local men that had had no previous experience building grain elevators.

The main part of the building is cribbed with 10 bins and a capacity of 25,000 bus. One driveway is 14x14 ft., with a new Bender Truck Hoist. The second driveway is 12x12 ft., and is used for the feed and seed business. Ten smaller bins are provided for grinding and sacking.

The warehouse is 32x40 ft., covered for the most part with corrugated iron.

The equipment includes two legs, one for loading and storing, and a smaller one to take care of the corn from the sheller. In the cupola is a 15-h.p. electric motor that operates corn cutter and grader and the 2,500-bu. per hour leg. The graded corn chop is spouted back to the feed room.

A 50-h.p. motor with V belt drives the Papac Hammer Mill. A 30-h.p. motor operates the corn sheller. The feed ingredients are blended in a Kelley-Duplex 1-ton Mixer. As soon as available there will be added a 2½-A Western Corn Sheller, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Skipping Scale and a seed cleaner.

Well Equipped Kansas Elevator

Illustrated on front cover page is the new elevator of the Lowe Grain & Feed Co. at Horton, Kan., the construction of which in these days of material shortages is a tribute to the energy of Paul M. Lowe, who scoured the country to get the 80 kegs of nails it took in the building, most of it in the cribbing.

Mr. Lowe, along with Mr. H. T. Winterscheidt, a retired lumberman of Mercier, Kan., spent about two weeks in Russellville, Ark., with the Leon Satterfield Lumber Co., watch-

From Abroad

A SECOND request by Yugoslavia for 200,000 tons of grain was refused Mar. 27 the state department disclosed.

ARGENTINA'S 1946-47 planted corn acreage is now placed at 9,308,000 acres, according to the second official estimate. This is slightly below the first forecast and is the smallest acreage planted since 1924.

ARGENTINA has raised the embargo on corn exports in effect since Nov. 21, 1946, and the official monopoly on grain exports extended to cover corn. A corn price of \$25 a long ton, f.a.s., Buenos Aires, to be paid to corn growers, was fixed by the government.

AN ADVANCE in the price of wheat to countries other than Great Britain was made effective Mar. 14 by the Canadian Wheat Board, of 9 cents per bushel, to \$2.94 for No. 1 northern, basis Fort William. At the same time the export fee on oats was raised one cent to 64 cents.

ARGENTINA'S price on the 500,000 tons of wheat sold to Great Britain is 450 pesos, or \$136 a ton. The farmers receive only 52 per ton, up to 300 tons, and \$44 per ton on larger quantities. The price of \$136 is equal to \$3.15 per bushel. Chile is reported to have paid \$3.75 per bushel for Argentine wheat. Farmers in Uruguay, just across the river from Argentina, are receiving more than double the price.

SWITZERLAND will purchase specified quantities of grains from Argentina between 1947 and 1951. In return for agricultural products, Switzerland is to supply machinery and other manufactured goods. The agreement, signed Jan. 20, is subject to ratification by both Governments. Recently Argentina entered into similar agreements with Spain and Brazil.



R. J. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., Pres.-Elect Commercial Exchange

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 17, 18, 19. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

April 24. Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

April 25, 26. Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

May 1, 3. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 9, 10. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla.

May 15. Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n at Marion Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.

May 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Kansas City, Mo.

May 23, 24. Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n at Lamar Hotel, Salina, Kan.

May 25, 26, 27. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

May 26. Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n, in Student Union bldg., Lexington, Ky.

June 2, 3. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel Milwaukee, Wis.

June 2, 3—Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 9, 10. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

June 12, 13. New England Feed Men at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

June 18, 19, 20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 23, 24. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 30, July 3. Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.

June 23, 24—Wyoming Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at Casper, Wyo.

July 9, 10. Alabama Seedsmen Ass'n at Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.

Sept. 4, 5, 6—American Soybean Ass'n, Deshler-Wallack Hotel, Columbus, O.

Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New President Philadelphia Exchange

By choosing Raymond J. Barnes to serve as head of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange the organization is assured of a capable administration of its affairs.

Mr. Barnes entered the grain trade in 1914 with the old firm of Richardson Bros., brokers in grain and feed. In 1917 he entered the export grain field with the Philadelphia Export Company, which at that time was a substantial exporter of grain principally from the Atlantic seaboard.

In 1927 he organized the Tidewater Grain Co. along with Walter K. Woolman of Woolman & Co., whose father established that business in 1867. He is now president of the Tidewater Grain Co., as well as the Tidewater Mill & Elevator Co., a subsidiary.

For the past ten years he has been helpful in promoting our export trade as president of the North American Export Grain Ass'n, with headquarters in New York.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Question Lower Price Forecast by Government

Grain & Feed Journals: Certain Government departments have published a somewhat hesitant prophecy which says in part that oils, fats and paints should be lower in price by fall. To attain this end we must have good crops in the United States as the world situation is such that we cannot expect much help from imports. Also a great deal depends upon the amount of assistance we extend other countries.

If our present high rate of industrial activity continues the turnover in the United States should be very large and fairly high prices will probably continue. Consumer resistance to present prices is becoming more evident but the wish to buy at more normal levels is backed by high wages and employment.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Government in Our Business

Grain & Feed Journals: How much of our business is to be taken over and handled by agencies of Uncle Sam? Many of the other problems of our trade seem minor in comparison to this one.

The country elevator operator wonders whether Uncle will again erect his own country storage bins. The terminal elevators wonder if they will have to look to Uncle to fill their houses. The commission houses, brokers, pit traders and others in the market centers wonder whether Uncle might follow the example of his Canadian cousin, taking the grain business unto himself and closing up the futures altogether.

The industries that use grain—feed mills, flour mills, etc.—wonder whether they may continue to hedge their risks in an open market, or whether Uncle may absorb the risk, and become their only supplier at a pre-ordained price. The exporters wonder if Uncle, as a member of an international food organization, may encroach on their historic function. The feed retailers wonder if they are going to buy in a competitive field, where they get plenty of choice and plenty of help in merchandising, or whether Uncle may get more and more into local allocations and distribution thru some of his county committees and other agencies.

The answer to this great question is being worked out day by day, week by week, in the committees of Congress and in the slow crystallization of public opinion in communities large and small.—J. G. Wilson, manager Washington State Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Maritime Commission, Mar. 4, informed Senator Maybank that approximately 80,000 tons of fertilizer are on the way from Chile, or soon will be. The senator said he was assured additional ships are expected to leave Chile with fertilizer for this country shortly.—P. J. P.

RALEIGH, N. C. — Co-operatives and mutual marketing associations would be brought under North Carolina's income and franchise tax laws under a bill introduced Jan. 31 in the state legislature by Rep. Henry G. Fisher of Buncombe. Mr. Fisher declared that co-operatives and marketing associations do an annual business in excess of \$50,000,000 a year in North Carolina, and that under present laws they are required to pay only a flat \$10 franchise tax. "They pay no more than that, while engaging in direct competition with merchants who can rely on no such privileges."

Exchanges Urge Definite Government Buying Policies

With high grain prices the direct result of "government scraping of the bin" for foreign economic operations, the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., on Mar. 30 urged a Congressional investigation to point the way to sound agricultural policies and orderly marketing.

The NACEAT action took the form of a letter from J. A. Higgins, Jr., executive vice-pres., to Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.), with an analysis of recent developments in the grain markets. Senator Williams has taken the initiative in blaming high grain prices on a "technical corner" of the market due to government buying.

Favoring inquiries into the causes of a fluctuating grain market and peak prices, Mr. Higgins said in his letter to Senator Williams:

"You cite the confused public thinking and charges that current high prices result from the abandonment of OPA as reasons for such an inquiry. We believe that it is also essential that responsible Federal officials be called upon to explain why they seek to mislead the public in the belief that speculation rather than 'government scraping of the bin' is responsible for current high prices and the extent to which our country is lending support to proposals for world regimentation of agriculture.

"Certainly there is some reason for the too frequent attempts to discredit the commodity trades in the eyes of the public, even to the point of deliberately ignoring services rendered. For example, without the sound operation of the futures market, the government would have been totally unable to buy cash wheat to meet export goals under present market conditions."

The commodity association expressed the strong belief that an unbiased investigation of conditions in the grain markets will highlight:

"1. That high prices are the premium the American consumer must pay for our foreign economic operations. It is the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. Federal officials should not attempt to discredit the commodity trades by the questionable tactics of sidestepping direct responsibility for the present high prices. The public should also be advised by the government as regards any risks involved to our food supply during periods of thin reserves.

"2. That the government be required to formulate definite buying policies to meet export demands. Conflicting statements and shifting programs have caused 'government intentions'

to continually hang over the grain market like the proverbial 'sword of Damocles.'

"3. That humanitarian and economic operations abroad be clearly distinguished from agricultural support programs. There is widespread fear that government humanitarian activities have been integrated with support activities to avoid the problems of surpluses. Such fears should be promptly dispelled."

The NACEAT letter to Senator Williams said in part:

"We started the crop season on July 1, 1946, with production and carryover of about 1,250,000,000 bus. of wheat. On the assumption that we shall consume at home slightly less than 800,000,000 bus. it is quite apparent that there were 450,000,000 bus. for export and for our next carryover. At the present time, the government hopes to ship 350,000,000 bus. before the next harvest. This would cut our reserve at the end of the season to about 100,000,000 bus., or about the same as we carried into the present crop.

"This situation has already had a very marked influence on price levels. When it is considered that a normal annual carryover stock for the past ten years was 235,000,000 bus., it is immediately evident that our government may have entered upon an overly ambitious program, even assuming that humanitarian considerations were at stake.

"Under the circumstances there are one or two alternatives which might ease the situation.

"Distribution is extremely important. Naturally any large quantities on the Pacific Coast would immediately result in deficiencies elsewhere. Due to the fact that navigation has been closed since the early part of December, the government for matters of convenience has taken too much wheat out of the Southwest positions, and shipped it via Gulf ports, so that in many localities millers are already finding difficulty in obtaining supplies, and some of the industries may actually be forced to close.

"With a fair amount of wheat owned by the Crop Insurance Corporation, it would be our suggestion that some of these supplies be sold back and replaced by later delivery. The farmer would just as soon be paid in cash as by receiving wheat. It would be more economical for the government, and would save transportation.

"During the period of heavy accumulations by the government, the commodity exchanges have performed a valuable public service. It would have been difficult at any time to have bought such quantities of cash wheat as were required to fulfill export goals, except for the fact that merchandisers were able to enter into negotiations with the government for the sale of millions of bushels. They were protected by purchases of similar quantities of futures, thus having the risks of market fluctuations eliminated. For several months now merchandisers and elevator concerns, despite small visible supplies, have thus been able to carry on the business, and gradually as cash wheat is obtainable they are selling out their insurance, which in this case are long futures which were held for this very purpose. Thus, the government with no risk to itself, and without actually having to enter the grain business, has been able to carry on exports, and for the most part was sole agent in participating in the business."

USE of commercial fertilizers in the United States was about one and eight-tenths times as great in 1944 as the average of five years before the war.

Death of Fred Jaeger

Fred W. Jaeger died in the Toledo Hospital Mar. 20 after a short illness. He was born at Elmore, O., 80 years ago, and went to Toledo in 1885 to clerk for J. F. Zahm & Co., grain receivers. He and Fred Mayer became members of the firm in 1892, and with W. W. Cummings, succeeded to the business on the death of Mr. Zahm in 1907, continuing under the old firm name, until the business was dissolved in 1932, when Mr. Jaeger retired.



F. W. Jaeger, Toledo, O., Deceased

Beware International Control of American Agriculture

By J. A. HIGGONS, JR., executive vice pres. Nat'l Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, before Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota

The private grain trades are the servants of the farmer. They must always be so, if they are to thrive and prosper. Your good times are our good times. And, if misfortune befalls you, it strikes us low, too.

And by the same token, if the evil day should ever dawn when the free, private grain trades of our country were ever shackled and curtailed in the performance of their historic services to the farmer—if they were ever injured, or wiped out—it would mean just as surely as night follows the day that whatever set of conditions caused this to come about, whatever made for this change in our American way of life would reach its tentacles right out here into the Dakotas and into the very farms and homes of your people and ultimately and inevitably wipe out their freedoms and injure their lives beyond repair, too.

American farmers, and grain and commodity men yield to no group of Americans and to no one anywhere in their true humanitarian instincts and in their determination to hold out the helping hand to everyone they can reach. Their record abundantly proves this. It is a record that is matchless in history. But, in holding out the strong hand of assistance to a stricken and less fortunate world they do not want that hand to become diseased and withered by having it infected by the same ideological sickness of socialism, collectivism and communism that is sweeping widely over the rest of the world today. They do not want their efforts to be of help to result in that sickness being brought back to the American body economic and politic and to have it laid waste and low, too.

It is unfortunate that some in the Northwest are now supporting new ideas that threaten long-range farm stability.

THE ADVOCATES OF GUARANTEED MARKETS, stabilized prices and no-risk production under government mandates, ignore all practical experience since the beginning of time. With ridicule and wisecracks they seek to destroy the basic soundness of a system that has provided more security and more happiness for more people over a longer period of time than any other system in the history of mankind.

The agricultural problem of America today is to devise methods that will maintain the highest price possible for the largest production possible in our postwar economy, without accumulating improper and dangerous surpluses. This must be done so as to feed our own people in accordance with the highest American standards and, in addition, to afford to the rest of the world as much food as can be supplied to it under a program of sound, practical humanitarianism that does not by direct or devious route lead to the socialization of America—or the collectivization of America—or the communization of America—or the loss of traditional and historic American freedoms—or the impoverishment of the American taxpayer.

Let us rededicate ourselves to the proposition again, and let us proclaim to the world again: We cannot help the rest of the world by making America weak—or by putting it in shackles. We cannot pull the economy of our nation down to the levels and standards of destitute countries and continue as a tower of strength among needy nations.

THIS INTERNATIONAL aspect of our problem is the key to whatever will be the pattern of our national agricultural policy for many years to come.

It is the key to the current situation. The entire movement and the price of grains in this country today depend upon government buying programs for relief purposes. It is proclaimed that the world's need on a humanitarian basis

for America's grain for years to come—some say for all time—will be such as to make it the underlying controlling factor in our country's agricultural economy for the foreseeable future.

It is up to us to see to it that anything determined along these lines is first presented to the American people fully, frankly and honestly—all facts and intentions bared—so that the American people can judge and decide for themselves as to what is involved and what should be done.

If a program is devised by the internationalists, designed to feed the peoples of the world on a relief basis—then let it be presented to the people of America as a *relief* program. America will respond generously, within her means and beyond, to the need for such.

If a program is devised with the intent to supply food for a longer rehabilitation period, then let it be stated as such. Then the American people can examine this program and count the cost and determine what can be done within their means and out of the sympathy and good will that is in their hearts for their fellow man.

If a program is devised to attempt to raise the nutritional standards of large segments of the world's population, to improve the lot of the human race, then let this lofty aspiration be stated for just what it is—so that it can be examined and judged for *just what it is* by the American people.

If a program is devised to attempt to fit the American agricultural economy into the framework of a world socialistic order—then let this intention be stated for just what it is—so that it can be examined and judged for just what it is.

EXPOSE PLANS TO LIGHT OF DAY.—Let all of these plans and programs be put right out on the barrel head—to be seen and known for what they are. If we in America want them, after that, that is one thing—and that will be all well and good.

I say these things to you because people have come to us from other shores and have said to us in this country: "We are hungry. We need your grains, your food. We need them now, and we are going to need them later, too. In fact, we are always going to need them—if we are going to have the world eat the way it should eat. But, we are not going to ask you to do us any favors, we have it all planned out so that this is really going to benefit you. In fact, it is going to cure all your own troubles, the things that you have been worrying about in your own internal economy."

CONCEALED SOCIALISM.—The concept of the United Nations is a noble one, and no right-thinking commodity man has other than the highest approbation for its aims for peace, nor other than the most fervent wishes for its success. But, when this nobly conceived international agency was offered to the people of this country, we were not told that buried among its devices for accomplishment of its aims—and, in fact, impregnated all through the structure of one of its main operating agencies, the Food and Agricultural Organization—were plans for straight out socialism with respect to the handling of basic commodities.

Since the FAO has gotten under way, both by word and deed, some of these plans have been brought to light. One of the publicity pieces put out by FAO after it began functioning, entitled, "CORNERSTONE FOR A HOUSE OF LIFE"—a very illuminating little document—says in part when discussing FAO's ambitions for international commodity operations, I quote:

"Whenever there is an oversupply from the

efficient area, it is taken off the regular market by international agreement and special arrangements are made to sell it to countries where many people are still poor and hunger is still a threat. Thanks in part to this action, there is now no famine anywhere in the world. And with a sure market at a reasonable price, you are able to continue producing all you can produce efficiently and make a better living than in the old days when it was a gamble from year to year.

"Because science is truly international, FAO can get experts together from all countries to work on world problems or problems in any one country. The difficulty will be to change thoughtways and customs and break down selfish interests so that what the scientists find out can be fully applied.

"Changing thoughtways and customs will be a long hard task, calling for much persuasiveness and education. . . ."

The references just made were, of course, applicable to the FAO's aspirations and plans for a World Food Board, sponsored originally by Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Proposals for this World Food Board were the ones that were brought to this country last summer, and for which there were unleashed some of the greatest floods of oratory and campaigns of "persuasiveness and education" that this country has ever experienced. It is still going on. I do not refer to the performances of such people as the ex-Mayor of New York and the ex-Director of UNRRA as in his recent address here in the Northwest. I refer to the address by Mr. S. M. Bruce, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals of the Food and Agriculture Organization, entitled "Toward Greater World Consumption and Production" given at the 60th Annual Meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Chicago, on Dec. 17, 1946.

I refer to the speech of Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, entitled, "FAO and the American Farmer," given at the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives in Chicago, on Jan. 8, 1947.

THERE HAS EVOLVED A CHANGE OF METHOD. There has been no change of design.

I quote in part from the article from the Washington Bureau of The Wall Street Journal under date of Jan. 25:

"The new world food proposals are the work of the preparatory commission set up by the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organization. The Commission undertook to formulate the world food plan after FAO Director-General, Sir John Orr, called for the establishment of a world food board last fall.

"While the new proposals fall short of the tightly knit international body proposed by Sir John Orr to direct foreign trade in farm products, it does follow his objectives."

The American people will examine and study these latest proposals with great care. Fortunately, most fortunately, the authority to proceed with any and all such plans must come from the Congress, the safeguard of the American people.

If these proposals are sound, sound for the American people, as well as for the world, they should and will no doubt be adopted to that extent. What we will want to know of chief importance will be two things: (1) How are these plans going to be paid for, and who is going to pay; and (2) how much internal regimentation and control is there involved in them for the American people, in order to put them into effect.

May I remind you of this: At no time when discussing the previous plans for world control under a World Food Board was the method of paying for these grandiose schemes spelled out. There was marked silence on that point. In fact, it was admitted in responsible international quarters that it was not known how this would be done. To some, however, there was no question. The answer: the American taxpayer. We were told, delicately at first and then more pointedly that to make the Food Board work would require drastic new agricultural controls in this country.

PRICE MAINTENANCE systems have been tried in the past. Remember the Federal Farm Board operations which in three years cost \$500,000,000 of taxpayers' money and brought farm prices down to the lowest level in history with disaster and suffering to farmers everywhere. That is the kind of experiment the planners and dreamers are urging for the future. Having seen the results of controls and mandates from Washington, the American farmer certainly will not favor new regulations and controls by the United Nations. Once foreign powers have a part in saying what the farmers in the United States can plant and what prices they will get, it is the end of the road for the farmer.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Washington, D. C.—A total of 4,403,400 long tons of bulk grain was moved from U. S. ports to other parts of the world during the six months ending Feb. 28, the Maritime Commission reported Mar. 20.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 26.—With the biggest soybean crop in Illinois history likely this fall, many state farmers building or planning to build bin storage space in their 1947 new construction plans, says A. J. Surratt, Illinois agricultural statistician. Illinois farmers are equipped to store at least 26,000,000 bus. of soybeans, Surratt said.

Spokane, Wash.—More than 26,000,000 bus. of last year's wheat crop still remains in storage in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, according to survey of Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. Approximately 16,000,000 bus. of the total are sold but do not have the cars for delivery. Approximately 10,000,000 bus., about 20 per cent of the entire '46 crop, remain unsold.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 20.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Mar. 13, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 2,570,804; durum, 48,115; oats, 2,481,615; barley, 1,117,215; rye, 125,381; flaxseed 2,748; since Aug. 1, 1946 compared to the similar period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 250,959,929 (188,436,577); durum wheat, 6,173,358 (3,205,259); oats, 67,631,059 (76,258,025); barley, 50,290,058 (56,405,208); rye, 4,955,731 (2,689,289); flaxseed, 4,792,121 (4,607,462).—Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 21.—Inspected receipts of soybeans in February dropped sharply to a total of 2,681 cars, compared with 6,139 cars in January, according to inspectors, reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. The average for the month of February for the crop years 1940-45 was 3,431 cars. Inspected receipts for October thru February this season were 65,245 cars compared with 67,107 cars for the like period last year. Inspectors of soybeans in February included the equivalent of 5 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equal to about 33 cars.

Sidney, Neb.—Wheat is moving out of western Nebraska's grain basket both by truck and by train. Highways leading in and out of western counties are crowded with large trucks, carrying from 500 to 700 bus. Truckers are taking advantage of the boxcar shortage to move last year's bumper crop to the terminal markets and farmers are paying them a premium to do the job. Railroads are handicapped by the boxcar shortage. Over one week-end Union Pacific distributed about 70 cars in the Sidney vicinity, which is one of the largest single arrivals since last harvest season. Farmers are bringing load after load of wheat to elevators and in some instances wait all day for the chance to unload.—G. M. H.

AUBURN, IA.—The Wernimont Grain Co. settled out of court by a payment of \$1,987.13 for over-ceiling sales of corn and processed grain.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Rockport, Ind.—Recent rains and light snows in Spencer County have greatly helped the growing wheat crop. The acreage in the county is about the same as last year.—W. B. C.

Stella, Mo.—In many fields winter oats were killed by cold weather in southwestern Missouri and some farmers report there will be less than half a crop. Others, who have ground prepared, are re-sowing spring oats on the same acreage.—P. J. P.

Petersburg, Ind.—Growing wheat in Pike and adjoining counties is looking unusually good and barring floods along White and Patoka Rivers, farmers and grain men believe the yield next summer will be as good or better than last year. Soybeans are in good demand and prices are good.—W. B. C.

Washington, D. C.—The quality of the soybeans inspected in February was lower than for the preceding month, only 58 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 68 per cent in January. Of the October-February receipts this year, 69 per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 91 per cent last season.—U. S. D. A.

Enid, Okla., Mar. 26.—Conditions on growing wheat seem to be good in nearly all areas although we have heard some complaint of greenbugs appearing in scattered sections; at this time they do not seem to be of great menace. We have also heard a little about the appearance of Hessian fly but this does seem to be of any great consequence at present.—E. R. Humphrey, secy, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fargo, N. D.—An acreage of flax nearly two and one half times that harvested in 1946 is planned by farmers in North Dakota. North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service announced. Farmers say they will seed 1,709,100 acres to flax in 1947. This is still short of the 2,050,000 acre-goal set for the state by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, but represents a large increase over the 762,000 acres harvested in 1946.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 20.—Prospective plantings for 1947 based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country on or about Mar. 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1947 season, in thousands bushels, as compared with 1946 shown in parentheses, are: Corn, all, 87,599, (90,027); all spring wheat, 19,280 (19,304); durum, 2,757 (2,493); other spring wheat, 16,523 (16,811); oats, 46,620 (47,048); flaxseed, 11,714 (11,594); flaxseed, 4,488 (2,639).—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, N. E. Dodd, acting sec'y of Agr.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Rainfall is decidedly below seasonal averages throughout the wheat area, with deficiencies ranging to 40 per cent below normal in the River Counties and parts of the Big Bend. Rains both generous and timely will be needed to insure anything like the predicted big wheat crop. But as serious as the rainfall deficiencies are for the present crop, the effect on next year's reserves may be even more serious. Stubble land now waiting to be plowed is low in moisture reserves, and this may well have its effect on next year's crop.—Willard N. Crawford, Field sec'y, Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota farmers are planning substantial shifts to flax and soybeans in 1947, according to surveys by the federal-state crop reporting service. Acreages of these oil-bearing crops will be upped 60 per cent for flax and 28 per cent for soybeans, Roy A. Bodin, agricultural statistician in charge, said. The goal of 1,491,000 acres of flax proposed for Minnesota will be almost met if farmers carry out these intentions. The planned soybean acreage of 841,000 acres is the largest ever grown in the state. Corn acreage will be maintained at last year's high acreage level, 5,514,000 acres. Acreage of oats will be reduced 9 per cent; spring wheat acreage, grown mostly in west central and northwestern areas, will be 3 per cent lower. Barley acreages will be expanded. Plans for a 25 per cent increase will place the 1947 acreage at 922,000 acres.—A. M. M.

Austin, Tex.—In the face of adverse weather conditions the wheat crop in Texas in making fairly good progress, the United States Dept. of Agr. reported. Some planted wheat in the state has been lost because of blowing and lack of surface moisture. Wheat and oats in the north central part of Texas were in need of rain. Weather conditions have slowed down progress of early planted feed crop in southern counties, and losses from fall-sown oats and barley from winter-filling were found to be heavy, and some replanted oats failed to germinate.—H. N.

Manhattan, Kan.—Waxy sorghums have a great possibility as a starch which is superior to corn starch, according to R. O. Pence, associate professor of milling industry, Kansas State College. The crop has great possibilities for both industry and agriculture in Kansas, Prof. Pence said. Last year approximately 1,000,000 bus. were processed by a Kansas City firm. A method of milling the sorghum to save the wax and germ oil is in the process of development. The wax sorghums are edible products when prepared in oil under controlled conditions, Prof. Pence concluded.—G. M. H.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 21.—Final crop estimates based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1946, in the aggregate, bushels are: Wheat, 407,638,100; oats, 281,716,900; barley, 148,610,000; rye, 5,608,400; flax, 7,041,700. As of Mar. 14, the estimated carryover of wheat in farmers' hands to market as of Aug. 1, 1946 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics), 25,841,000 bus. Final estimate of the wheat crop 1946-47: 407,638,100 bus. Total deliveries of wheat, Aug. 1 to date, 257,133,287; allowance for seed, feed and country mills (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) 59,000,000 bus.; estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 87,675,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, general manager, The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n.

Dropping Birds Food by Plane

Cock Bros., grain dealers, donated 600 pounds of grain made up into 120 5-lb. bags to be dropped from planes in Essex County, Ontario, where food for pheasants has been found to be insufficient by the Essex County Sportsmen's Ass'n.

MONEY in circulation Jan. 29 declined during the week \$104,000,000 to \$28,265,000,000.

SOYBEAN hydraulic plants leave 8 per cent of the oil in the meal, expeller plants 4 per cent and solvent plants only one-half of one per cent.

THE WORLD'S 1946-47 rice crop, estimated at 7,100,000,000 bus., is 11 percent larger than last season's short crop of 6,400,000,000 bus., but still is 4 per cent below the prewar (1935-36 to 1939-40) average harvest of 7,400,000,000 bus., according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RENO COUNTY with a 1946 wheat crop of 6,769,000 bus. ranked first among all Kansas counties. Sumner county was second with a production of 6,370,000 bus. and Barton county third with 5,565,000 bus. Thirteen Kansas counties each produced more than 4,000,000 bus. of wheat in 1946.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Harold C. Wilkenfeld, until recently a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States with the Tax Division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., has joined George J. Laikin in the private practice of law in Chicago and Milwaukee as counsel in tax and related matters.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Mar. 22 totaled 53,717 cars, an increase of 2,149 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 10,260 cars above the corresponding week in 1946. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Mar. 22 totaled 36,511 cars, an increase of 1,715 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 6,914 cars above the corresponding week in 1946, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Moisture in Grain Grades

By WILLIS B. COMBS before Annual Convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa

The first grades for corn were established at Chicago in 1857. There were three grades—No. 1, No. 2 and Rejected. Moisture was not specifically mentioned in the early standards.

It was not until after the close of the war between the States that mention of moisture appeared in the grain standards of the various markets. For example, the Peoria grades of 1872 classified corn as Choice White and White, Choice Yellow and Yellow, High Mixed and Mixed, and Rejected. It was specified that corn in each of these grades should be dry, and that all damp corn should be no grade corn. The next year, 1873, the grades at Boston, Massachusetts, made further revision of the moisture requirement. The Boston grades for corn stated that No. 1 should be dry, No. 2 reasonably dry, and rejected should be damp. The no grade corn at Boston was required to be reasonably dry.

In 1879 there is a record of the grading of a car of corn at Chicago as Rejected because it was too damp for No. 2. Grain inspection was under the control of the State legislature, and the receiver of the car shipped it to Springfield so that a committee from the State Legislature could judge for themselves the correctness of the Chicago grade. The Committee examined the corn and upheld the Chicago inspection.

The First Moisture Machines

By the year 1906 the Brown-Duvel moisture tester had been invented and demonstrated to the public. During that year the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n issued a call for a meeting of delegates from prominent grain exchanges. Forty-three delegates attended the meeting at Chicago. This convention recommended the use of the moisture tester in order to make grading "more of an exact science and less a matter of guess-work." The corn grades which they recommended had specific moisture limitations for each grade.

In 1909 recommended grades for corn put out by the United States Department of Agriculture were generally adopted. With the passage of the United States Grain Standards Act, official standards for corn were promulgated effective Dec. 1, 1916. These first standards contained six numerical grades for corn with a moisture range of from 14 to 23 per cent. In 1934 the numerical grades for corn were reduced in number from six to five, but still covered the moisture range of from 14 to 23 per cent.

The Electric Moisture Testers

At about this time there were other significant changes in grain inspection. The late Dr. Coleman had started in 1929 to study the Heppenstall patent and other devices, and during the six years following 1929 had tested 15,000 samples of grain on the Heppenstall meter. With the 1934 crop the Heppenstall meter, now called the Tag-Heppenstall moisture meter, or the Tag, was adopted by inspectors and supervisors for determining moisture content of grain. From 1918 to 1935 the Brown-Duvel tester had been the official method for determining moisture under the grain standards. On July 1, 1935, the water oven was adopted as the official moisture-testing method for corn. It was not intended that the water oven should be used in practical inspection, but that it should be a standard test to which other moisture-testing devices could be compared.

Three years ago some exceptionally wet and immature corn began to be marketed. It was discovered that the Tag-Heppenstall meter was giving uncertain results above 23 per cent on this immature, high moisture corn, and so, for testing corn in excess of 23 per cent moisture, the Brown-Duvel is used.

Other electric moisture testers were put on the market a little later than the Tag meter. The Steinlite moisture tester was one which was distributed widely, and during the war pe-

riod was about the only tester on which a customer could secure immediate delivery. There are still many of the Brown-Duvel testers in the Corn Belt, and at the present time we have in operation at country points three principal moisture machines: the Brown-Duvel, the Tag-Heppenstall, and the Steinlite testers. All of these machines when properly operated under ideal conditions will give accurate results. Each machine has its own advantages and faults. As far as the grain standards are concerned, any machine which will give accurate results between 11 and 23 per cent is all that is required.

Critical Moisture Percentages

Not too much detailed information on moisture content is necessary in order to establish the correct grade. For example, in flaxseed if the moisture content exceeds 11 per cent, the grade is Sample grade. This is the only moisture point that functions in the flaxseed grades. In grading soybeans there are only four critical points—13, 14, 16 and 18 per cent. In corn, as you know, we have five grade-breaking points, 14, 15.5, 17.5, 20.0 and ending at 23 per cent. When we come to the small grains the requirements are even simpler. In oats, barley, and in spring wheats we have but two critical points, 14.5 and 16. Grain between these moisture points is Tough, and if the moisture exceeds 16 per cent the grade is Sample grade.

However, the grain trade at times apply premiums and discounts based on much smaller gradations in moisture, and a close study of the present cash market shows a change in price for almost every tenth of a per cent change in moisture content.

We do not have moisture-testing equipment accurate and sensitive enough to establish values on a small fraction of a per cent of moisture. We can expect a variation of two or three tenths of a per cent between moisture tests made by different persons, both equally well trained and equipped. However, in order to meet, in so far as is humanly possible, this demand for exact testing, it is necessary that every precaution be taken to maintain the moisture-testing equipment in the best possible order. There is no room for sloppy operation of moisture-testing equipment.

Experience has shown that many of the errors made in the operation of the Brown-Duvel tester are on the side of low tests, while the majority of errors made due to faulty operation of the electrical tester is on the side of too high results. In the hands of incompetent operators variations between these two testers will be quite apparent.

Handling the Test Sample

Let us review briefly a few points which should be carefully observed by operators of moisture-testing equipment. In our Brown-Duvel and in some of our tests with electric machines a 100-gram sample is used. This is an infinitesimal portion of the truckload or carload from which it is taken. Thus the drawing of the sample and the mixing and dividing of the sample to the portion used for making the moisture test are most important. Most of our moisture-testing work on corn is made during cold weather. The test is usually made in a heated room, and samples are brought in from the outdoors for testing. Wet samples exposed in a warm room will change moisture content rapidly. If the air is very dry the sample will lose surface moisture, and if the humidity in the air is normal, a cold sample will gain surface moisture. It is important that the sample be exposed as short a time as possible to the air and that it be placed immediately in a moisture-proof container and sealed. The container should be completely filled with the grain so as to leave as small amount of air as possible in the can.

With the electrical devices it is advisable to wait until the grain is within 20 degrees of

room temperature before making a test. The Tag-Heppenstall machine does not give accurate results on samples which are mixtures of wet and dry corn, or on freshly kiln-dried corn. If samples can be held over night, more accurate results are possible with the Tag-Heppenstall tester.

Points on Brown-Duvel Machine

On the operation of the testers themselves we will take them up one at a time. Starting with the Brown-Duvel the most noticeable thing about most of these machines at country points is that the flasks are encrusted with burnt oil, and it is almost impossible to see through the wall of the flask in adjusting the thermometer. Sometime ago a survey was made of the things used to clean the dirt and burnt oil from moisture-testing flasks. Seventeen different substances were reported, ranging all the way from water only to strong acid. We hesitate to recommend strong acids for the inexperienced, but boiling the flasks with some commercial cleaning powder is usually satisfactory. The oil, being a mineral oil, is not readily affected by the alkalis. A brush is also needed that will reach all inside surfaces of the flask.

One of the principal reasons for inaccurate tests on the Brown-Duvel tester is a slow heating time. If enough heat is supplied to the tester, a sample of 16-per cent corn should reach the cut-off point in 20 minutes. For 18-per cent corn you can substitute 450 cubic centimeters of the moisture-testing oil and raise its temperature 153 degrees from the initial temperatures of the oil. The test should be completed in 20 minutes. This test, together with other points to be observed in moisture tests with the Brown-Duvel, is described in a special circular available for distribution.

The Tag-Heppenstall Machine

The Tag machines have been on the market about ten years and some of them show signs of wear. Low results from these machines are obtained when the rolls are worn. The wear on the roll is gradual and the operator is not likely to notice the change. It is important that the cutting edge of the roll be sharp. A scarred roll from contact with nails and other hard objects may look bad, but a dull roll will give less accurate results than the scarred roll.

The motor should be free from dirt and should be oiled frequently. There should be sufficient grease in the gear box to cover the bottom of the two large gears, and the roll bearings should be lubricated. A few broken lead wires are showing up now. These should be checked.

Every operator should know how to test a meter to see if sufficient voltage is being delivered for operating the tester. Where dry cells are used they may be weak, and the life of the tubes in the voltage control apparatus is also limited. It is well to have spare tubes on hand should anything happen to the voltage control. Be sure to turn the dial to the off position when not in use to conserve battery current.

Many of the machines are needing new rheostats. This is indicated when the needle on the microammeter jumps while the machine is being standardized. Every time you move the meter-box around it will be necessary to make a new zero adjustment. It is better to leave the meter-box in one position if possible. The microammeter is a very delicate instrument. Sometimes the needles are bent or the needle lags. Do not try to fix the microammeter yourself, but send it to the manufacturer for adjustment. I believe I have gone into the operation of the Tag machine sufficiently to show that we are dealing with a complicated electrical device and that we should be ever on the lookout for errors which may creep into the testing procedure.

Checking Testers for Accuracy

Of course, we are all interested in having our own testing equipment standardized so that it will give the same results as the official methods. This standardization of equipment is possible if you will check your equipment against a Tag machine which is known to have

been standardized. The method of procedure in standardizing moisture-testing equipment inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture is as follows: In Chicago there is a Tag moisture tester which was one of some 70 machines purchased from the manufacturer. All of these machines were tested at Washington against the official water oven method, and this particular machine was found to be correct on all tests; in fact, it was the most accurate of any of the machines tested.

This machine is now in Chicago and it is used for one purpose—that is, for checking a second machine. The master machine is used possibly two or three times a year, so the wear on this machine is inconsequential. The second machine is used to standardize all of the other Tag machines in district offices, such as Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, and Omaha. Grain inspectors in the State in turn standardize their equipment with the supervisors' testers. Sometimes this is done through an exchange of samples, sometimes the inspector's machine itself is brought to the supervision office, and the machines are set up and checked side by side.

There are also some 83 Tag machines in the offices of county committees of the Field Service Branch in Iowa. The State Laboratory of the Field Service Branch at Des Moines has a Tag moisture-testing machine which is specially equipped for moving around. This portable machine is taken to Sioux City or Omaha and checked side by side against the supervisor's machine, and then the representative of the State laboratory visits the county offices with the tested meter and checks the county machine against the State office machine. Therefore, there are available among county offices, licensed inspectors and grain supervisors in Iowa almost 100 places where official moisture tests can be had for various purposes.

We have come a long way in moisture determinations since the early grades of 1872. We have seen the equipment improved and the trade demands for more accurate testing increase. Now many grain dealers periodically check their moisture testers with official sources. I know that the grain trade will take up the moisture-testing, where the official service leaves off, and will do what they can to make a good moisture-testing service available to their farmer customers.

private enterprise they delay the opportunity for profitable employment, interfere with production of wealth and prevent the private enterprise system from functioning in the interest of workers and the general public.

Before leaving this matter of parity prices and wage rates, I should just like to observe that so long as farm groups succeed in tying the price of farm commodities to a parity formula, and labor unions continue tying wage rates to the cost of living index, we shall experience inflation and lower standards of living than we might otherwise enjoy. We should regard the parity formula and the cost of living index as indicators just as we regard thermometers, and then use them accordingly. If so used—as guides on which to see conditions and make adjustments—arguing about the details of the formula becomes as fruitless as arguing for or against the Fahrenheit or centigrade thermometer. Only when the formula or index is the basis of a price increase does its last detail mean so much!

As a consequence of this deplorable lack of foresight when farmers' capacities to produce has been expanding phenomenally, farmers have found themselves — when not relieved by droughts and wars—struggling with surpluses. They have resorted to government assistance. Most efforts other than the stamp, or consumer dole plan, have been based on the demoralizing premise that demand is frozen, is a pie of fixed size, and that the hope for farmers is to have that pie carved by government, or under government orders, and the slices handed to farmers. Such programs actually discourage bigger pies, newer and broader profitable outlets for capital and labor on and off the farm.

SINCE INCOME TAXES have become an important source of federal income all taxable income should contribute its designated share of that revenue. The farmer co-operatives generally feel that under present regulations most income involved in the transactions performed by farmer co-operative for their members is subject to tax—for the account of the members for whom the co-operatives act. Legislative committees, business investigating committees and individuals who have concerned themselves with the problem from the angle of the public interest largely agree with this conclusion.

THE NATIONAL TAX EQUALITY ASS'N and its regional divisions, by whatever designation they variously choose to identify themselves—not only demand the repeal of the clauses in the various revenue laws which recognize the agency relationship between the farmer co-operatives and their farmer members, but the, very principle of non-profit agencies itself by demand that patronage refunds shall be considered income of the co-operatives and taxable as such.

THE LONG TERM problem of price forecasting is hopelessly complex. Too many factors complicate it—wage demands, production techniques, taxation, raw material shortages, political controls and others.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

FLOUR MILLS began the year 1947, as in 1946, with an all-time high production of wheat flour, according to the Bureau of the Census. Reported production during January of this year amounted to 27.9 million sacks, compared with 25.6 million in January, 1946.

NEW LONDON, WIS.—The Knapstein Brewing Co. was fined \$1,000 in the U. S. District Court at Milwaukee Mar. 17 after pleading guilty to excessive use of grain in the manufacture of beer, in violation of W.F.O. 66. The excess was 25,394 pounds of grain products.

MAY EXPORT ALLOCATIONS of 1,296,000 long tons of wheat, flour (in wheat equivalent), corn, grain sorghums, oats, and barley were announced March 21 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is a total of approximately 51,500,000 bus. April allocations totaled 1,500,000 long tons or approximately 58,000,000 bus. Most of the reduction in May allocations is on account of smaller quotas for wheat.

Farm Co-operation in the American Competitive System

By QUENTIN REYNOLDS, pres. National Council of Farmer Co-operatives

OUR MARKETING and farm supply purchasing associations have a vital role to play in the economy of their farmer members. The encouragement which the national policy has given farmers to work co-operatively has been predicated on the assumption that in this manner farmers would retain their vital position in the American competitive enterprise system. The encouragement recognizes the proposition that farm production of food and fiber is basic; that farm homes continue to be the reservoir from which future citizens must come; that the future of our American way depends to a considerable degree upon the capacity and the willingness and the zeal these farm-reared men and women apply to their responsibilities and to the development of their opportunities. Thru co-operatives, farmers have the opportunity themselves within the competitive enterprise system to meet the concentration of capital and labor and to compete effectively for their share of the consumer's dollar.

FARMERS CANNOT CONTINUE to depend for the long pull on programs which they accepted reluctantly in the Thirties in their desperate effort to secure stability. It was the war and not the panaceas which interrupted the consequences of unbalance from which farmers and the country suffered. The American competitive enterprise system cannot endure with a peacetime agriculture requiring government grants in aid to keep farmers' heads above water. The farm families so supported simply will not supply the citizens of tomorrow capable of making the American way work.

THE AMERICAN WAY is worth supporting with fanatical zeal not as an end, but as a means to an end. Under the American way people from all parts of the world have lived together, developed and prospered as have no others. The analyses of world food stocks and of various world needs receiving such deserved study these days should convince us of the effectiveness of the American way. Thru it our nation and the nations which have practices substantially the same philosophy are today the world's reservoirs of food. Nations with other ideologies are eagerly turning to us for know-how as well as for food and equipment.

Contrary to a statement often made and too generally accepted these days the American way is not a dog-eat-dog philosophy. It represents teamwork, supporting and supported by public opinion in industrial development, in education, and in community living. It is teamwork all along the line.

THE VARIOUS SCHEMES which attempt to set the price which the farmer receives for his crops at variance with the prices obtainable under free, competitive enterprise seek to rationalize this faulty philosophy. Farmers who accept this approach to "balanced production" with prices geared to a parity formula will never find it satisfactory because "parity prices" which are politically acceptable will invariably result in overproduction.

Support prices which have been only 80 per cent of legal parity have proved to be incentive prices. When such prices are guaranteed by government, efficient, ambitious farmers produce abundantly, using their land, manpower, and machinery with the traditional efficiency which has made our agriculture great and our outstanding economy possible. These prices are also satisfactory to less efficient producers, or they would not be politically acceptable.

Surpluses inevitably occur, and acreage controls follow as essential parts of such price programs. These controls interfere with economical production by cutting across efficiency of land use, mechanization, manpower, and overall management. Controls politically expedient encourage inefficiency. They result ultimately in higher costs and lower living standards across the board because the cost of vainly attempting to head off and then to administer politically stimulated surpluses is a drain on the whole economy.

As it returns to a sound peacetime farm program our government should limit its price support activities to being certain of the existence of such support prices as will prevent the bottom falling out of farm values through developments beyond the control of farmers who are intelligently seeking a livelihood by satisfying the food and fiber requirements of the economy. To accomplish this, prices guaranteed by government must be well under prices which of themselves encourage farmers to produce food and fiber. So buttressed, farmer initiative would then be applied to increasing effective demand and to producing and then selling profitably within that demand. I would apply here the principles developed in fire insurance, that fire prevention must be more profitable to the insured than collecting insurance claims.

LABOR.—The philosophy which I suggest here as applicable with regard to support prices for farm products must, in my opinion, be accepted by labor. Labor employed on public works in times of recession should be paid at subsistence levels, not at incentive levels—not at the going rate of wages. To the extent that government wage scales on make-work projects discourage workers from seeking employment in

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Paris, Ark.—Bob Mantooh and Babe Jenkins, owners of the J. and M. Milling Co., have installed a large feed mixer.—P.J.P.

Dumas, Ark.—Jimmy Freeman's grist mill was one of several establishments destroyed by fire Mar. 2. The mill will be rebuilt.—P.J.P.

Morrilton, Ark.—The Topeka Flour Co. has changed its name to the H. & H. Feed Co. Marvin Huie and Joe Harper operate the business.

Wilson, Ark.—Construction has begun on the Allis-Chalmers solvent extraction plant for the Wilson Soybean Mill. Erection will be completed in the next 3 months.

Morrilton, Ark.—Stallings Bros. Feed Mills has received the first car of molasses ever shipped into Morrilton, which it will use to mix with the "Big 4" horse and mule and dairy feeds it manufactures.—P.J.P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—A serious fire at the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Mill was averted Mar. 18 by the timely discovery of the blaze on the fourth floor of the elevator by the night watchman and prompt action by firemen in extinguishing it.—P.J.P.

Marion, Ark.—Arkansas Mills, Inc., has been incorporated, to operate a grain, seed and milling business. Total authorized capital is 500 shares, n. p. v., and the company will begin business with a paid-in capital of \$300. Incorporators are John A. Cooper, B. G. Dickey and R. N. Archer.—J.H.G.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—Under the present Pharmacy Bill such items as condition powders, sheep dip, insect powders, fly paper, and poultry verminfuge could be handled in any type of store. Assembly Bill 2218 has been introduced by Mr. O'Day, and, if passed, these items could only be handled through the drug stores.

Dos Palos, Cal.—The Cal-Oro Rice Growers, Inc., recently organized, has been negotiating for purchase of the Dos Palos Rice Milling Co. at South Dos Palos. Associated in the new company are R. E. Des Jardins, Frank Lorenzetti, Edw. R. Lewis of Dos Palos, and A. L. Fournchy and Jack B. Haile of Firebaugh.

Imperial, Cal.—Imperial Rice Mills, Inc., Imperial Valley's only rice mill, may be forced to discontinue operations because of its small receipts of rice. The mill completed its operations for the year in February and shut down. Arthur Hoffman, manager, said unless the Valley's production is greater next year or the mill gets a larger percentage of the production, milling will probably cease entirely.

Sacramento, Cal.—The original section of the highway expense program bill with its proposed weight mileage tax would throw the greatest tax on the feed and grain industries, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n points out. It means that every truck traveling the highways with gross weight (combined truck weight and load) of over 1,400 lbs. would pay a mileage tax on weight of the truck plus the rated legal load it could haul, regardless of whether the truck was loaded or not. I. J. Stromnes, sec'y of the association, urges all grain and feed men contact their representatives in Sacramento at once, asking their support in opposing passage of this section of the bill.

CANADA

Lloydminster, Sask.—The Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.'s elevator at Rex, a few miles north of here, burned recently, loss estimated at \$25,000, which included 5,000 bus. of grain in storage.

Ottawa, Ont.—The government's wheat board bill, embodying the four-year plan for disposal of Canadian wheat to Britain, was approved in the House of Commons Mar. 13 by a vote of 172 to 7.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian government announced that effective Aug. 1, the price to the farmer of flax, would be \$5 bushel. This is up from \$3.25 and should promote a larger acreage.

Fort William, Ont.—Bunge Corp. American grain firm, has offered to purchase two unused elevators at the lakehead owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to make any repairs necessary. Recently the railway decided to raze the elevators.

Chatham, Ont.—The St. Clair Grain & Feed Co. will build a \$100,000 warehouse at the Richmond St. industrial park, which will replace a former establishment on William St., known as Kent Mills and recently sold to Master Feeds. The new warehouse will contain offices and a corn storage bin.

Vancouver, B.C.—Chas. P. Coles, 73, pioneer grain and shipping broker, died recently. Mr. Coles, a native of England, came here 35 years ago and opened the first office for Kerr, Gifford, Inc., Portland, Ore., serving them for many years. In this capacity he was responsible for selling the first parcel of wheat to be shipped from Vancouver. In 1938 he was made an honorary life member of the Vancouver Merchant Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—Jas. Cuddy, chairman, grain appeal Tribunal here, retired Mar. 15 following nearly 45 years of service with the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. He is recognized as an outstanding judge of grain and has been a member of the Com'ite on Western Grain Standards since 1932. A luncheon was tendered in his honor by the staff of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, members of the Grain Appeal Tribunal and retired members of the board's staff on Mar. 13, when a presentation was made to him on behalf of the gathering.

Winnipeg, Man.—In accordance with the new government policy announced in Parliament Mar. 17, advance equalization payments on oats and barley delivered and sold by producers to agents of the Canadian Wheat Board or to others on the farm-to-farm or farm-to-feeder transactions have been discontinued, effective Mar. 17. New support prices on barley will be based on 90c for No. 1 feed barley in place of the former support price of 56c in store Fort William—Port Arthur, and other grades at appropriate differentials to be fixed from time to time by the wheat board. The new support price on oats will be based on 61½c for No. 1 feed oats against the former price of 40c. These support prices will remain in effect until July 31, 1948. At the same time the ceiling price for all grades will be raised to 93c for barley and 63c for oats. Farmers who have already sold will be given an adjustment payment of 10c bu. on deliveries between Aug. 1, 1946 and Mar. 17, 1947, inclusive. The board will stand ready to buy all oats and barley offered to it at the new support prices.

Ottawa, Ont.—F. L. Arnold has been appointed the third member of the Canadian Wheat Board in which there had been a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. E. Hunting. Geo. McNamara has been advanced to assistant chief commissioner, filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Hunting's resignation, and Mr. Arnold succeeds Mr. McNamara. Mr. Arnold has been with the Norris Grain Co., Ltd., and was formerly manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Terminals.

Ladner, B.C.—A \$25,000 green grass dehydrating plant is planned for this area by 15 veterans and is expected to be in operation this summer. Peter Nelson will head the business. The veterans have leased 350 acres of land and will use some buildings for the plant formerly occupied by the army. Modern equipment will be installed. When in operation the plant is expected to supply 1,500 tons of the dried product annually. A large grass drying plant, Buckerfield's Limited, has been operating at Sumas for the past seven years.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Owen Whiteley, 61, who had been a state hay and grain buyer for the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co. for many years, died Mar. 10.—P.J.P.

Denver, Colo.—Oscar Malo, head of the Intermountain Elvtr. Co., and Mrs. Malo were injured in a recent automobile accident near Watrous, N. M., while driving from Denver to Phoenix, Ariz., on a vacation trip.

Loveland, Colo.—H. A. Nachtrieb, who has been associated in the grain and elevator business in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma for 30 years, after a year's vacation from the business has responded to the urge to get back into harness and, with his associate, Thos. E. Owen, Jr., has purchased the local business formerly known as the Burgener Coal & Feed Co., which they have been operating since Feb. 1 as the Loveland Feed Co. They are carrying on an elevator and general feed and farm supply business. Mr. Nachtrieb is well acquainted with shippers and buyers in those areas in which he has been active for so many years, serving as manager of the Blotz-Henneman Seed Co., Clayton, N.M.; Northwestern Elevator, Frederick, Okla.; Henneman Grain Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Tri-State Grain & Seed Co., Clayton, N.M., and Santa Fe Hay & Grain Co., Santa Fe, N.M. Mr. Owen for many years was in Nachtrieb's employ.

ILLINOIS

Melvin, Ill.—The Ford County Grain Co. will have its offices here.—P.J.P.

West Brooklyn, Ill.—C. A. Pardridge, Menard, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—The Peoria County Grain & Feed Co. has been formed, with headquarters here.—P.J.P.

Decatur, Ill.—Paul H. Fulton, formerly of Sullivan, Ill., is now employed by the Shellabarger Grain Co.

Morris, Ill.—An unsuccessful attempt was made recently to break into the Morris Grain Co.'s elevator office.

New Canton, Ill.—Elevators of the King Elvtr. Co. and the Heidloff Elvtr. Co. were entered by burglars recently, their offices ransacked, but little of value taken.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Pontiac, Ill.—Fred L. Martin has been appointed county manager of Livingston Grain & Supply Co., with headquarters here.

Glasford, Ill.—The Glasford Grain & Milling Co. is installing new seed treating equipment, Chas. G. Powell, proprietor, announced.

Decatur, Ill.—It was erroneously reported that the plant of the Decatur Soy Products Co. burned recently. The company had a fire in 1945.

Henning, Ill.—Burglars entered the office of the Henning Grain Co.'s elevator Mar. 15, broke open the safe and stole \$150 in cash and about \$6,000 in checks.—P.J.P.

Clifton, Ill.—Andrew Pederson, 80, retired grain elevator employee, was burned to death recently in a fire that destroyed the three-room frame house in which he lived.

Sterling, Ill.—John Keilty of Magnolia, Ill., has been promoted to district manager of Oelwein (Ia.) Chemical Co. with headquarters here. He formerly was agent for the company at Magnolia.

Gifford, Ill.—The elevator of the Gifford Grain Co. was entered Mar. 14 by yeggman who smashed open the vault and took \$150 in silver and bills, a radio, a typewriter, and a time clock.—P.J.P.

Havana, Ill.—The Havana River Co. has let contract to the Eikenberry Const. Co. to remodel an old elevator and build a 10,000-bus. ear corn crib with sheller and cleaner installed. Fred Watts is local manager.—P.J.P.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Farm Belt Feed Co. entertained Hi-Low feed dealers from Bloomington and near-by town, with their wives, at the annual company dinner Mar. 15 at Illinois Hotel. Guests numbered 175.—P.J.P.

Weston, Ill.—Fire on Mar. 17 destroyed the elevator of the Weston Grain Co., consuming 60,000 bus. of soybeans and 20,000 bus. of oats. The loss was estimated at \$300,000 and was partially covered by insurance.—P.J.P.

Dallas City, Ill.—Verne Hoar, manager of the elevator at Adrian, Ill., has been named manager of the Western Illinois Grain Co. to succeed Fred Watts who has been named manager of the Havana (Ill.) River Grain Co.—P.J.P.

Boody, Ill.—Wm. E. Frame of Conroe, Tex., was held in jail at Decatur recently charged with breaking and entering the elevator of C. C. Regar. Summoned by persons who heard glass being broken, Sheriff A. C. Ammann, Decatur, drove here and apprehended Frame in the elevator.—P.J.P.

Gibson City, Ill.—Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., will build a soybean solvent extraction plant here which will practically double the capacity of the company's local facilities. Additional grain storage tanks with a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. also will be built, bringing local storage capacity to 2,800,000 bus. Ground has been broken for the project.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Sam Bizzell, owner and operator of the Southern Illinois Mill, custom milling, will install equipment and machinery for soybeans in Elevator B, with a storage capacity of 70,000 bus. Machinery will consist largely of conveyors from the bins to the elevator and shipping platform.—P.J.P.

Oregon, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s machine shop, construction of which was started Dec. 9, 1946, is expected to be completed by mid-April, with operations starting about a month later. The plant will employ approximately 40 persons. It will repair and rebuild machinery from the company's various plants.

Pekin, Ill.—Officials of the Norris Grain Co., in conference here with members of the city council in regard to smoke and chaff nuisance at the local elevator, said they could dispose of the smoke, and harness at least 85 to 90 per cent of the dust from the elevators, and promised to take steps to eliminate the nuisance as early as possible. Residents of the area had lodged complaints with the council.—P.J.P.

Belleville, Ill.—The regional meetings of the Illinois Feed Ass'n. scheduled for the week of March 24 were postponed until the week of April 14. The meetings will be held in the following order: Belleville, West Frankfort, Danville, Peoria and Elgin. Specialists from various feed manufacturing companies will speak on "Merchandising—Brought Up To Date." A movie film, "The King's Other Life" will be presented by the Bemis Bro. Bag Co.

Heyworth, Ill.—Vern J. Stills, who recently resigned from the Warehouse Division, Dept. of Agr., has accepted the position as manager of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co.'s local elevator, taking over his new duties Mar. 10. He moved here from Indianapolis, Ind. Prior to being associated with the Dept. of Agr., Mr. Stills operated grain stations in southern Illinois. He also was with the Illinois State Grain Inspection Dept. for two years.

Prophetstown, Ill.—The firm of Frary & Frary has been changed to Frary & Sons, elevator and lumber business. C. Deane Frary and Donald Frary are joining the firm with their father, Bruce. Bruce Frary and his brother, Claude, have been operating as Frary & Frary since 1917. Because of ill health, since 1941 Claude has been acting in an advisory capacity. The business was founded in 1896 by the late J. E. Frary, father of Bruce and Claude.

Peru, Ill.—The Grain-Country Broadcasting Co., Inc.'s application for a license to operate a regional standard broadcasting station to be located in or near here, has been accepted for filing by the FCC. Albert Schwab, president of the Schwab Grain Co. operating an elevator north of here, is president of the Grain-Country Broadcasting Co. Authority was requested to operate on 1,000 watts power during daytime hours and 500 watts at night. A directional antenna will be used in operating on a frequency of 980 kilocycles. No limits to the number of operations are specified in the application and the station will have a range covering the local area and as far south as Gibson City; toward the west and northwest it will cover Princeton, Sterling, Fulton and Albany. The station is expected to be on the air by summer.

Forrest, Ill.—The Livingston Grain & Supply Co. has bought an elevator here and will operate elevators formerly owned by the Saunemin Farmers Elvtr. Co.—P.J.P.

CHICAGO NOTES

W. S. Aagaard, who became a member of the Board of Trade a few months ago, died Mar. 24.

R. R. Adam, vice-pres. of Corn Products Co., has been appointed general sales manager of the mid-western division, Corn Products Refining Co., with headquarters in Chicago.

Thos. R. Coyne, treasurer of B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Harry E. Burke, and Geo. W. Whitting, all of Chicago, and W. W. Fuller, pres. of Fuller Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., have been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Mose Singer, 64, a member of the Board of Trade since 1914, died Mar. 20 in South Shore Hospital. Mr. Singer had been associated with the Uhlmann Grain Co. for 25 years and had acted as broker for the late Arthur C. Cutten.

That car of corn received by A. C. Curry did not quite make the grade as the record breaking weight, with 182,010 pounds, as in 1943 there was unloaded at Argo a car with 187,700 pounds of corn. The heaviest load of any grain received at Chicago was 189,320 pounds of soybeans.

The fire hazard case against Adolph Swenson, superintendent of the Northwestern Terminal Elevator, 122nd St. and Calumet River, was continued for the third time in License Court Mar. 13, to April 16, when assurance was given that engineers were here from the Minneapolis home office of Cargill, Inc., operator of the elevator, working out corrections. Unsafe operation is charged in using induction-type motors in a dust hazard, as well as electric bells; lack of exit, fire escapes, and directional signs; and failure to provide automatic dampers or fire doors at each end of the conveyors at the cupola river house and bin storage house.

The Board of Trade directors vetoed five-day week operations during the summer months Mar. 25. As background for the decision to remain open on Saturday on a year round basis, it was pointed out that grain growers and country shippers all work on Saturday and that the board operating on a five-day week would be a disservice to them and to the country, in addition further aggravating the boxcar shortage by tying up of grain shipments until Monday which might otherwise have been sold on Saturday. The matter of possible demurrage charges also was stressed as well as the ever present chance of deterioration developing in the grain.

INDIANA

Denham, Ind.—Henry Lemke has purchased the local elevator from Frank Seidel.

Tremont, Ind.—The Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has construction of its local elevator near completion.

Farmland, Ind.—Chas. Schmidt of Valparaiso is new manager of the Goodrich Bros. elevator, succeeding Ray Rinard.

Union City, Ind.—The Southside elevator is building a concrete addition which will be used to take care of farm machinery department.—A.E.L.

Stone Station (Winchester R.F.D. 2), Ind.—Elery Norris has erected an office building of concrete construction and is adding improvements to his elevator.—A.E.L.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Inc., will start construction of its large feed plant west of the city as soon as materials and machinery are available. The foundation already has been put in and a railroad siding installed. Russell H. Eshelman, Parma, O., heads the new department.

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SIOUX FALLS, S. D.



Hobbs, Ind.—The Hobbs Grain Co. is occupying its new warehouse. The building is 60 x 120 ft. and will be used extensively for car-lot merchandise of farm supplies.—A.E.L.

LaCrosse, Ind.—The LaCrosse Grain Co. has been sold by John Watson of Paxton, Ill., to Arthur Falter of Cheneyville who will take possession about April 1. Mr. Falter formerly operated an elevator at Cheneyville. Mr. Watson recently purchased the partnership interest of Earl Albee in the elevator when that joint ownership was dissolved. He sold the business to Mr. Falter because of ill health.

Huntington, Ind.—Don K. Smith has been appointed to represent the Calcium Carbonate Co. in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, southern Wisconsin and western Pennsylvania, with headquarters here. He succeeds E. G. Horst, recently appointed manager of feed sales. Mr. Smith was on the sales staff of the McMillen Feed Mills for seven years and recently returned from three years' service in the Veterinary Corps of the U.S. Army.

Princeton, Ind.—Austin A. Tomey, of Washington, Ind., was elected president of the Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Ass'n, held here on March 20. Mr. Tomey won the Davies county wheat championship in 1942. He has been active in soft red wheat improvement for the past seventeen years. Larkin Stallings, of Posey County, was elected vice-pres.; the advisory committee included Dr. N. J. Volk, High Kecj, Heckard and H. R. Lathrop, of Purdue University and Earl Heseman, pres. of Igleheart Bros. Inc., of Evansville.—W.B.C.

Parr, Ind.—Harry E. Brunton, who purchased the Parr Elevator from the Jasper County Farm Bureau at Rensselaer, Ind., took possession of the business Mar. 17. Mr. Brunton writes he is building an office and storage room and later will build a corn crib addition to the elevator for the fall harvest. He will handle grains, feed, coal, fertilizer and lumber. He states the grinder and mixers are big problems, requiring a decision between electric or diesel power. The electric company would have to build a new line in to take care of his needs, a distance of about four miles. Mr. Brunton has been with the Enos Grain Co. for the past 19 years and has had considerable experience in the grain and elevator business.

IOWA

Granger, Ia.—The Granger Produce & Feed Co. has been dissolved.

North English, Ia.—Don Smith, Tama, has opened a feed and produce store here.—A.G.T.

Lorah (Atlantic p. o.), Ia.—Frederick Brown of Atlantic has purchased the elevator formerly operated by Hansen Grain Co.—A. G. T.

Luther, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported total volume of business for the past year was \$696,501.13 of which net profits were \$32,315.21, the largest year in its history.

Marcus, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a corn drier. The drier building constructed of steel and concrete is just south of the elevator. The new drier has a capacity of 100 bus. an hour.

Fairfield, Ia.—John E. Jackson, local feed dealer, and representatives of the Sargent Feed Co., Des Moines, were hosts at a dinner and program for Sargent dealers from southeast Iowa and their wives in the Turner Hotel banquet room the night of Mar. 13.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—A grain conference sponsored jointly by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n of Ocheyedan, the Extension Service, the Flax Development Com'ite and the Agr. Dept. of the Milwaukee Railroad was held here Mar. 7. Latest recommendations for growing soybeans, flax and small grains were offered by the following speakers: E. S. Dyas, Assistant Extension Agronomist; Ray Johnson, representative of the Flax Development Com'ite, and Joe Oberhauser of the Milwaukee Railroad. A movie film, "It Pays to Know How," dealing with flax production, was shown.

Elberon, Ia.—Geo. Thiessen, 67, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator for over 16 years until his retirement two years ago because of ill health, died at the home of his daughter in Grinnell recently.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased from Jason W. Briggs the building east of the elevator. When the building is available following expiration of present leases it will be used as a utility warehouse.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held its annual theatre party the evenings of Mar. 20 and 21, free tickets being distributed at the elevator for the entertainment. Following the evenings' program refreshments were served.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—Bruce Lacock held the opening of his new feed mill Mar. 5, serving free doughnuts and coffee and awarding prizes to visitors. The plant is equipped with modern grinding, mixing and hulling machinery, and the mill is housed in a fine new building. Associated with Mr. Lacock will be Walter Wagner of Clear Lake.

West Union, Ia.—Ross Witcher has been named sec'y-treas. of the West Union Commission Co. at the recent annual meeting, and will succeed Harry Cline, who resigned as manager after 6 years in office. Mr. Witcher has been employed at the elevator for the last 14 years. George Springer will continue to assist at the elevator. Mr. Cline will devote his entire time to his farm.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fire that broke out in the second-floor sleeping quarters of the night watchman at Foxbilt Feed Co.'s plant recently damaged the building but was confined to the second floor by firemen. Stored directly beneath were several thousand bags of sulphur. The sleeping quarters had not been occupied for two weeks preceding the fire, Emory Brewer, superintendent, stated.—A. G. T.

West Branch, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co.'s elevator is in operation 10 hours daily to treat oat seed against helminthosporium blight; 1,000 bus. of seed, enough to plant 400 acres of ground, being treated each day with Ceresan. This treatment, used according to recommendation of Iowa State College, protects the seed thru the early part of the growing season and better assured the farmer of a healthier crop of oats. The local elevator is perhaps the only one in this county area equipped to handle this process, and has treated oats seeds for farmers for six years.

Algona, Ia.—The Rising Mill & Elevator's office was entered by burglars recently and the cash drawer was rifled.—A.G.T.

Montezuma, Ia.—T. C. Ross, who recently sold his funeral business, and C. R. Byers have formed a partnership to be known as the Montezuma Feed Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Vane Lucas, former sales supervisor in Illinois and Indiana for Foxbilt Feeds, has been appointed sales personnel manager with headquarters here.

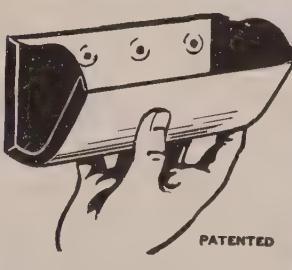
Avoca, Ia.—The Avoca Alfalfa Milling Co.'s new \$85,000 plant, which recently started processing operations, will need 800 acres of alfalfa hay for dehydrating purposes this summer and plans to pay \$8 per ton for first cutting, \$10 for second and \$12 for third cuttings on a dehydrated basis. Ronald Johnson is manager.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—Jack Westerfield, insurance adjuster for the Western Grain Dealers Insurance Co., slipped on the ice Mar. 20 at Varnia, and falling on his head, injured his vertebrae in two places. He is encased in a cast from his neck to his waist and confined to his home here. He is a former ass't sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, and well known over the state. His many friends will be shocked to hear of his misfortune and wish him a speedy recovery.—A. G. T.

Ossian, Ia.—Joe Powers, employed at the Ossian Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, recently sustained a broken bone in his right big toe when a heavy piece of coal fell on his foot. In February Frank Rothmeyer, another employee, broke one of his wrists; last summer one of the employees caught his hand in the oat huller, breaking two bones and requiring 17 stitches to close the wound. Then last December Wm. Murphy, the manager, underwent an appendectomy. It is to be hoped the cycle of bad luck has now been completed.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Grain Tax Bill before the State Legislature asking for a tax of one-quarter of a mill on all grain handled by elevators and warehousemen passed the House by a vote of 92 to 2. This bill will now be substituted for the one in the Senate. Grain men are urged to contact members of the sifting com'ite before whom the bill goes to receive their approval before going on the Senate calendar, urging it be placed on the calendar.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Dows, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. plans to install a corn drier and to enlarge its storage capacity for grain and corn. C. L. McAdams is manager of the elevator.

Lohrville, Ia.—Rodney Lybarger, 26, of Mason City, was arrested recently at Jefferson and brought to Calhoun County where he plead guilty to entering the Farmers Elevator here and taking a radio. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Anamosa.

Red Oak, Ia.—Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., will convert to a modern feed manufacturing plant the 500-sack Replogle flour mill it recently purchased. The new plant will manufacture all of the many kinds of feed now being made at the large St. Joseph home plant. A 50x100 ft. warehouse will be added to the local properties. The plant will serve western Iowa and eastern Nebraska. Dean Murren is local manager. H. L. Dannen is president of Dannen Mills, Inc., Dwight L. Dannen, vice-pres., and A. J. Monach, general superintendent. Clarence Keck is construction foreman in charge of local construction.

Spencer, Ia.—A mass meeting of the elevator managers and farmers was called by the Emergency Agriculture Com'ite of the Spencer Chamber of Commerce thru its sec'y, John W. Cory, Mar. 11, to receive and offer suggestions and advice as to what should be done to obtain the vitally essential cars needed to move corn stored in Cherokee and surrounding counties before the corn rots. It was stated over half of the 1946 crop is still in the cribs and a large part of that contains 24 per cent moisture. Box cars are in short supply, but must be had to move this corn which otherwise will spoil in a few weeks at the latest.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Arthur Poe announced recently on his 68th birthday anniversary that he will retire as general manager of the Quaker Oats Co. here Apr. 30. He has been with the company 43 years, starting in the company's plant at Peterborough, Ont. He came to the local plant in 1908 as assistant to the general manager, from its Akron, O., plant. He was made general manager in 1939. He will be succeeded by E. J. Petranek, who has been operating superintendent since 1943. Mr. Petranek, who is 57 years old, started with Quaker Oats when he was 14. He served as feed manager for 28 years. Gordon DeLay will be the new assistant manager. He has been assistant operating superintendent.

Alpington, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. has entered on an extensive remodeling and building program at its elevator, letting contract for the work to George Smith. To make room for construction of a feed mill building it is selling its coal bins. The east elevator is being repaired, a new cupola is being built and the driveway will be widened to accommodate installation of a new heavy duty truck hoist. New driveways will be of concrete. In the elevator a new grain elevating and distributing system will be installed which will include a Strong-Scott Head Drive that will elevate grain at the rate of 3,000 bus. per hour. A new man-lift also will be installed. The new mill building will be 38x22 ft., with 14 ft. driveway and 54x24 ft. warehouse. A 75-h.p. hammer mill, new 2-ton feed mixer, oat huller with capacity of 150 bus. per hour, and new corn cracker and grader will be installed in the feed plant. An ear corn dump and drag will be installed in the driveway. The mill driveway will have loading out bins and special facilities for loading ground feed directly to wagons or trucks from mill or mixer. It is planned to overhaul the present mill equipment to keep it in operation.

Lake View, Ia.—E. W. Scott, who several years ago owned and operated a local elevator, and is a former state representative from Sac County, was injured in an auto accident near Monterey, Mex., and is confined to a Monterey hospital. Mrs. Scott was killed in the accident.—A. G. T.

KANSAS

Clay Center, Kan.—The office of the Mid-Kansas Mill was broken into recently but nothing was taken.—G.M.H.

Basil, Kan.—The Adair Grain Co. recently installed a new 2-ton 9x22 ft. deck scale, Geo. Lantis, manager announced.

Wellington, Kan.—A fire discovered in the Hunter Milling Co.'s mill A about 4:30 a.m. on Mar. 11, was quickly controlled.

Augusta, Kan.—Ed Kile of Douglas is installing an alfalfa dehydrating plant which will be in operation in May.—P.J.P.

Burdette, Kan.—The Norris Grain Co. enlarged its elevator by raising the roof several feet, giving extra storage space.

Westfall, Kan.—Erwin Eckelman took over management of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. Mar. 1, succeeding Orpal Ward.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Chas. Colby, president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, underwent an operation in a local hospital recently and is making satisfactory recovery.

Amy, Kan.—A 14,000-bu. elevator owned by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, 6,000 bus. of wheat it contained, and a railroad loading dock burned Mar. 15.—I.D.A.

Burdett, Kan.—The Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. has completed the work of razing its elevator. A concrete structure about three times as large as the old elevator will be built on the site.

Gorham, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently let a contract to the Johnson Sampson Const. Co. for construction of four concrete storage tanks with capacity of 40,000 bus., to be built just west of its present elevator.

Waterville, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by Adolph Samuelson, who has been the manager of the company for the last twelve years. The name will be changed to the Samuelson Seed & Feed Co.—P.J.P.

Furley, Kan.—Fred Hill recently purchased the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.'s elevator and is operating it in connection with the Furley Grain Co.'s elevator. Leonard Penner, manager of the Furley Grain Co., will be in charge of both elevators.

Bellefont, Kan.—The new 85,000-bu. elevator for the Offerle Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is nearing completion and will be ready to take care of 1947 harvest. It is of the latest type construction with built-in head house. It is being erected by Johnson Sampson Const. Co.

Pratt, Kan.—An underground river flows 21 ft. under Main St. here, it was discovered by workers laying a foundation for the 200,000-bu. elevator for Pratt Equity Exchange. Contractors said it will be necessary to span the river with blockings to prevent flooding of the elevator.—I.D.A.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A. L. Dean, until recently mill manager for the Rodney Milling Co. at McPherson, became local manager for Wolcott & Lincoln, starting in his new position Mar. 22. He replaces Fred L. Houser, veteran elevator operator and grain man, who retired from active work.—G.M.H.

Burdette, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. will build a concrete elevator.

Smith Center, Kan.—At the recent annual meeting of the Smith Center Mill & Elvtr. Co., Orin Flint, manager, reported sales totaling over a half million dollars for the year 1946. The gross income, including receipts from grinding, etc., totaled \$29,833.47. After expenses were deducted a net profit of \$12,660.92 was realized.—G.M.H.

Sterling, Kan.—As a result of an expansion program the Arnold Milling Co. plant is increasing its grind 25 per cent, to about 6,000 bus. of grain per day, according to Jack Rathbone, manager. Four stands of double rolls have been added and the entire mill has been respoited in a major remodeling job which took six months. Recently a feed mill was added to the plant.—G.M.H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The annual Livestock Feeders Day at Kansas State College will be held May 3, Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department, announced. Results of experiments conducted by the department will be discussed at the meeting. A special program is planned for women visitors. Lunch will be served by the Block & Bridle Club, animal husbandry organization.—G.M.H.

Iola, Kan.—The Iola Milling Co. plans to enlarge and improve its mill and elevators, increasing the capacity to 50,000 bus., D. A. McDonald, owner, announced. A building will be constructed to join on the present West street elevator, the increase in storage being obtained by the construction of a row of overhead bins. Demand for corn meal and feed thruout the southern states is a great factor in stepping up the manufacture of corn meal at the mill, and new machinery will be installed. The driveway surrounding the grain dums will be enlarged to speed handling and a new truck scale with 36 by 10 ft. concrete deck will be installed to accommodate large semi-trailer trucks. The west elevator of the mill also will be overhauled, one improvement being the installation of an electric truck dump.—G.M.H.

KENTUCKY

Simpsonville, Ky.—Bailey W. Newton has opened a feed store, carrying a general line of feeds and farm supplies.

Bergin, Ky.—A small fire starting from an oil stove occurred in the Clell Coleman & Sons' detached office recently.

Clay, Ky.—Frank Hopwood has purchased the Farmers Mill from Ben Shelton and heirs of the late Eddie Shelton.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville Soy Products Co. will increase the capacity of its plant from 75 to 100 tons daily, Harold A. Miller, president, announced. Enlargement will cost about \$30,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Oscar Farmer & Sons, hay, grain and feed jobbers and dealers, are planning to erect a plant, the property they now occupy having been taken over by the Devoe & Raynolds Co.

Louisville, Ky.—Two suits asking \$7,000 damages were filed Mar. 20 against the North American Fertilizer Co. by two neighbors who allege the fumes and blasts from the plant have injured their homes.—P.J.P.

Louisville, Ky.—The No. 2 mill of Aubrey & Co., jobbers and manufacturers of stock feeds, burned the night of Mar. 17, the loss estimated at \$150,000. New machinery was heavily damaged. T. E. Aubrey, president, said the fire will not interfere with production or delivery since the firm's No. 3 mill and new elevator were not damaged. The plant will run on a 24-hr. basis. A new mill will be built as soon as possible.

LOUISIANA

Welsh, La.—Morris Klienman has sold the Klienman Rice Drier real estate, plant and machinery to Thos. R. Strothe, Gilbert Lyon and Ralph Lyon, who will operate it under a triple partnership. Records show the consideration was \$110,000.—P.J.P.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
CONSIGNMENTS
GRAIN MERCHANTS

SERVICE

SATISFACTION

MICHIGAN

Pontiac, Mich.—Frank Haage, Jr., has re-entered the grain business with Bache Co.

Sparta, Mich.—Fire originating in an auto-starter did some damage to the building of the Sparta Feed Co. on Mar. 15.

Keego Harbor, Mich.—Dwight Wiseman has purchased the Wayne Feed & Supply Store from Verian Lutz and Sherman Ricks.

Howell, Mich.—Fire discovered about 3 a.m. March 16 in the head house of the Howell Co-op.'s feed mill caused considerable damage to building and stock.

MINNESOTA

Morgan, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will erect a 40x60 ft. storage warehouse west of its elevator.

Wheatville, Minn.—H. P. Hanson, 63, for many years manager of the local elevator, died Mar. 15.

Glenville, Minn.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator is being remodeled and a mixing and grinding room is being added.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co., Inc., is moving its Hazel, Minn., elevator to a location here by way of Thief River Falls. A.M.M.

Garfield, Minn.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n reported net business for the year was \$70,577.90 compared to \$54,083.93 the preceding year. Geo. Pukari is sec'y-treas. and manager of the elevator.

Marshall, Minn.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, will construct flax elevators here and at Sleepy Eye and Montevideo at a cost of \$112,283 each, and one at Windom costing \$79,283.

Princeton, Minn.—The Princeton Mill recently installed a new feed grinder and seed treating equipment. The basement has been enlarged to 25 x 30 ft. and a new feed grinder has been installed.

Slayton, Minn.—A. P. Sauer of Turton, S. D., is new manager of the local Peavey Elevator, succeeding C. F. Walsh. Mr. Sauer was connected with Peavey Elevators at Turton and is an experienced grain man.

Luverne, Minn.—William Rathjen, retired grain elevator owner, on Mar. 4 died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. He was discovered in the basement of his home wounded, a 16-gage shotgun lying near his body.—P.J.P.

Worthington, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., will move two elevators from Reading to railroad trackage recently acquired here. It will be necessary to bring the building in by a roundabout 12-mile route. The large elevator weighs over 100 tons.—P.J.P.

Buffalo, Minn.—A crowd estimated at 2,000 attended the grand opening celebration of the new Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently. All grains will be bought and sold at the new elevator which also will do custom grinding and mixing.

Morris, Minn.—Ted Lawler has purchased an interest in the Morris Grain & Supply Co. Mr. Lawler has been employed for a number of years by the Community Oil Co. After Apr. 1 he will jointly manage the Morris Grain & Supply Co. with R. W. Greiner.

Worthington, Minn.—B. P. St. John & Son have received CPA approval for construction of a 30,000-bu. elevator to replace the one that burned last Dec. 31. The new structure will be of frame and corrugated metal sheathing and will cost about \$35,000. Work is to start early this spring.

Jackson, Minn.—Wallace Hier has purchased the interests of his partner, E. M. Young, in the Jackson Milling Co., and in future will conduct the business as sole owner, the Jackson Milling Co. He has been manager of the firm for several years. Facilities will be enlarged and remodeled.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. will build an addition to its elevator.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has sold the buildings and equipment of its old elevator and work of clearing the site in preparation of its \$100,000 elevator will start Apr. 1. From that date all elevator operations will be carried on from the Eagle elevator until the new structure is completed.

New Germany, Minn.—The New Germany Elvtr. & Feed Mill was purchased by the Maple Creamery, Inc., from Chas. Karschner. Harold Becker of Hollywood has been named manager of the elevator with Ben Emich as assistant. Under the new ownership the elevator will handle all kinds of feeds and seeds, mix feeds and do custom feed grinding.

Albany, Minn.—Peter Garding has sold his elevator, which he has operated since 1919, to his nephew, Gene Garding of Eden Valley. The new owner is a son of Ben Garding, elevator operator of Eden Valley. Gene has been working with him since his return from service in the Merchant Marine. Peter Garding will remain to assist his nephew until he is established in his new undertaking.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Milling Co., Inc., plant, which included a 500-bag capacity flour mill, feed mill, warehouse, office, elevator and annex, in which 25,000 bus. of wheat and several thousand bushels each of corn, oats and feed ingredients were stored, burned Mar. 25, the loss estimated at \$350,000. L. H. Patten, manager, said only the office records were saved. The fire started about midnight in the top of the elevator. A 40-mile gale blowing fanned the flames to a fierceness that threatened to destroy the town. The loss was covered by insurance.

Perley, Minn.—The Lee Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Mar. 25. Firemen, lacking water, were powerless to check the flames that roared thru the 40,000-bu. frame structure, filled to capacity with grain. Anton Lundby, manager, estimated the loss at \$91,000, \$75,000 of which was in grain. Approximately \$30,000 worth of grain was salvaged and can be used for livestock feed. A nearby coal shed was saved by use of water from a ditch. The fire started from an electric motor on a compressor or in the conduit leading to it, Mr. Lundby stated. The loss is covered by insurance. The elevator will be rebuilt.—A. M. M.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Hamm Malting Co. has received OPA approval to build a grain elevator on Greenbrier Ave.; estimated cost, \$130,000. The 500,000-bu. elevator will be of reinforced concrete. Work will start about Apr. 1.

Salol, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n will build a G.T.A. elevator to supplement its present elevator. The new structure will be equipped with two legs and will cost about \$32,000. Construction will start as soon as possible and the elevator will be ready for the 1947 crop season.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

The Hamm Malting Co. of St. Paul has received C.P.A. approval for the construction of a \$130,000 grain storage bin.—P.J.P.

More than 500 feed store owners selling Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s feeds, representing eight midwest states, were given details of that company's expanded feed department advertising program for 1947 at a dinner Mar. 25 at the Radisson Hotel. Officials of the company also acquainted the dealers with latest developments in nutritional research. Guest speaker was York Langton, trade extension manager of Coast-to-Coast Stores Central Organization, Inc., Minneapolis.

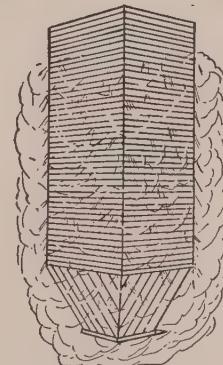
John E. Peterson, "Pete the Cop" to the grain men of the Minneapolis Exchange, was honored Mar. 15 by members of the Exchange, commemorating his 79th birthday. All proceedings in the futures pit and over the cash tables were halted at 11 o'clock for the occasion. There was a birthday serenade led by Eldon Morris, and presentation of gifts and a purse of money contributed by Exchange personnel. Jack Culhane, the vice-president of the Exchange, acted as master of ceremonies.

The following request for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Grain Exchange has been posted: From R. W. Kemerer (Van Dusen-Harrington Co.) to James E. Shearer (Van Dusen-Harrington Co.) The following memberships have been transferred: From George H. Feetham (Cargill, Inc.) to Hayes H. Miller (Cargill, Inc.); from Estate of Thos. H. Welch No. 3 to Howard F. McPharlin (Kellogg Commission Co.); from Ronald M. Toyen (Ralston Purina Co.) to H. E. Hardy (Ralston Purina Co.).

The following interpretation of Sec. 1206 of the rules was adopted by the directors of the Grain Exchange Mar. 13: Based on practice and custom and in accordance with previous

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 46

Can satisfactory fumigation results be obtained by gradually filling and treating a bin of grain over a period of several days?

Possibly. However, since effective fumigation depends on maintaining the maximum gas concentration the dosage will allow, spreading out the treatment over several days tends to violate this principle, especially as the average bin structure permits appreciable leakage of gas.

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
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rulings on this question, the board of directors interprets Sec. 1206 of the rules of the Ass'n and paragraph "c" thereof to mean that clean-out cars may not be delivered in fulfillment of contracts for sales "to arrive" or "for shipment," calling for "cars," "carloads" or "contents of a car," unless the privilege of delivering clean-out cars is subjected in the contract.

MISSOURI

Richland, Mo.—The plant of the Producers Exchange was destroyed by fire the night of Mar. 14.

Bernie, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n has bought the Blades elevator and warehouse here.—P.J.P.

Butler, Mo.—The Arnold Elvtr. Mills was burglarized recently, the second time within two weeks. A check protector and warehouse keys were stolen.

Nona (Augusta p.o.), Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will sell the local elevator Apr. 26 because of inability of getting a manager for the business.—P.J.P.

Caplinger Mills, Mo.—The Caplinger Mill, one of the state's oldest landmarks, was destroyed by fire Mar. 17. The small mill had been used by both armies in the Civil War.

Clinton, Mo.—The Clinton Feed & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated, to retail and wholesale mill feed; incorporators, P. J. Georglings, Waterloo, Ia., and John T. Ried of Clinton.

Brookfield, Mo.—The Dannen Milling Co., St. Joseph, recently leased a local site on which a large feed store building and elevator will be erected. Building will start at once. Initial investment here will be about \$60,000.

Owensville, Mo.—William Pletz, owner of the Farmers Home Mill, suffered a fractured leg, a badly crushed foot and other injuries at the plant on Mar. 10. He was attempting to kick a belt into position when his foot caught in a pulley and he was lifted bodily and hurled to the floor.—P.J.P.

KANSAS CITY NOTES

The Faris Hay & Grain Co. has changed its address to 12th and Oak Sts.

Memberships in the Board of Trade are selling at \$12,250 net to the seller.

The Norris Grain Co. has enlarged its offices in the Board of Trade Bldg., taking space to accommodate its country elevator department.

The Kansas City Feed Club held its meeting Mar. 28 in the Windsor Room of the Hotel Phillips. Dinner was served at 7 p.m. followed by a special program.

Fred Klecan, manager of James E. Bennett & Co. office, underwent an operation recently in the Wilmer eye clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.—G.M.H.

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PHONE—WIRE—WRITE

Transit
 GRAIN COMPANY
 FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Harmon D. Nelson, 48, an employee of the Western Weighing & Inspection Bureau for 22 years, died Mar. 24 at the Osteopathic Hospital where he had been a patient three days.—G. M. H.

The Board of Trade recently issued its annual statistical report for the year 1946. Bound in gray paper cover stock, the informative compilation of facts and figures relating to the Exchange and its 1946 business activities and statistics, is a handy reference book for the grain trade, to be filed as a historical record of importance.

The Moore-Seaver Grain Co. and vice presidents H. C. Gamage and B. J. O'Dowd were suspended by the directors of the Board of Trade Mar. 28 after having informed the directors that the company was apparently insolvent due to heavy loss by reason of 250,000 bus. of corn stored in the Kansas City Southern Elevator, operated by it, going out of condition. It is thought that the company will be reorganized.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

The estate of Henry W. Otto, retired grain merchant who died Jan. 30, was valued at \$225,924. With the exception of \$350 in personal property, the estate consisted of securities.—P.J.P.

More than 200 dealers and farmer-customers of the Ralston-Purina Co. from Quebec and Ontario, Canada, were entertained by the company here during a three-day stay the week of March 16.—P.J.P.

A. C. Baumhauer, district manager of the Quaker Oats Co., recently was honored by employees and their wives at a luncheon in recognition of his 35 years with the firm. He joined the sales staff in 1912 and was promoted to his present position in 1919.—P.J.P.

The St. Louis Millers Club and the St. Louis Grain Club have merged and Ed Schurmann, president and general manager of the Hanover Star Milling Co., Germantown, Ill., was named president of the new organization. Members named to the executive com'ite included J. R. Mulroy, Mr. Schurmann, D. W. Kleitsch, R. H. Dean, R. E. Lungstras, E. P. Hugo and Charles Bick.

The grain elevator management school, held under the joint sponsorship of the Illinois Country Grain & Feed Institute and the Illinois State Board of Vocational Education, March 17-19 in the trading floor of the exchange, was attended by 125 veterans as guests of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis. The school was devoted largely to the practical analysis of grain samples to determine proper grades under standards established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Talks were made by H. R. Diercks, "Use of Futures Markets by Country Elevators"; W. J. Niergarth, "Handling Grain from Country Elevators to Central Markets"; H. H. Vogel, "Maintaining Grades, Handling and Drying Grain at Terminal Markets."

MONTANA

Miles City, Mont.—Leo Tobias, who has headed the Beach-Ollie-Chama-Wibaux Occident Elevators since 1935, has been promoted to manager of the local elevator and its branches at Ollie, Golva, Thelen, Terry, Glendive, Wibaux, Brockway and Savage. He succeeds the late James Lincoln. Mr. Tobias will be located here for a while, later working out of Beach. Prior to heading the Beach branch Mr. Tobias was at Golva for 12 years. A. C. Chaffe has been transferred from Golva to the local elevator.

Bozeman, Mont.—Teslow, Inc., newly organized association of elevators in the Gallatin valley, opened an office here early this month with Mrs. Bess Griffin in charge. The association has taken over the former Manhattan Feed & Grain Co., the Three Forks Feed & Grain Co. and the Willow Creek Elevator Co., previously unaffiliated plants. Walter M. Teslow, president, said the new firm later will have buy-

ing and selling outlets in Bozeman and other points. The company buys grains and hay, processes them and resells the products. Each outlet will carry a full line of poultry and livestock feeds.

NEBRASKA

Greeley, Neb.—Chas. Callahan has opened a feed store.

Scribner, Neb.—The Scribner Grain & Lumber Co. has installed a new grain drier.

Orleans, Neb.—The Ott Elevator was broken into the night of Mar. 9 and \$50 in cash was stolen from the cash register.

Duncan, Neb.—Burglars entered the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s office recently and stole about \$2 in small change from a cash drawer.

Bridgeport, Neb.—Farmers of the district met Mar. 18 to discuss organization of a co-operative grain elevator and feed supply house here.

Clay Center, Neb.—E. A. Hansen, until recently manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Palmyra, is now manager of a local elevator.

Darr (Cozad p.o.), Neb.—Merle Norris of Lexington is new manager of the local plant of National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Harris, Upham & Co. have appointed Carl A. Lininger as Nebraska state manager; Clarence G. Wilkins, manager, and John L. Pyper, assistant manager of the Omaha office.

Schuyler, Neb.—Burning soot in the exhaust chamber and smokestack of the diesel engine room brot firemen to the Schuyler Milling Co.'s plant Mar. 11. The blaze was extinguished and no damage was incurred.

Oxford, Neb.—The old coal sheds at the T. W. Jones Grain Co.'s elevator are being razed and new ones will be built. A feed shed and storeroom also are being constructed, Pat Blue, manager, announced.

Lexington, Neb.—An alfalfa processing plant will be installed here soon by the incorporators of the New Idea Processing, Inc. Capital stock, \$100,000; Otto Meyer, Harlow Schmidt and Ralph Batie are incorporators.

Darr (Cozad p.o.), Neb.—Barton Mills, Inc., has been organized to operate an alfalfa dehydrating mill and to deal in all types of agricultural products. Capitalized at \$200,000, incorporators are S. W. Barton and Betty McCutchen Barton.

Lindsay, Neb.—Killian Schaecher, manager of the Continental Grain Co.'s elevator, detected smoke in the elevator pit Mar. 13 and upon investigating discovered a smoldering fire caused by friction between pulley and the base of the leg in the pit. Firemen summoned quickly extinguished the blaze with hand extinguishers.

Omaha, Neb.—Directors of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n were guests of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Com'ite at a luncheon at the Chamber Mar. 14. J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the Ass'n, gave a short talk. The Ass'n's annual meeting followed the luncheon when directors and officers were elected.

Lincoln, Neb.—A feed dealers' institute designed to provide the feed dealer and feed mixed with latest information on nutrition and feeding practices, will be held at the Nebraska College of Agriculture Apr. 7 and 8, sponsored jointly by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Lincoln, Neb.—A joint feed dealers' institute and conference, to be held on the agriculture college campus April 7 and 8, is being sponsored by the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture. The program is designed to provide the feed dealer and the feed mixer with the latest information on nutrition and feeding practices. These phases will be discussed on the program as they relate to the feeding of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs and poultry.—G.M.H.

Auburn, Neb.—The old Taylor mill near the Burlington right-of-way has been razed. The mill was sold by auction recently to the Peru Lumber Co.

NEW ENGLAND

Norwich, Vt.—Clayton Berry, 45, who operated a grain business here and in Lebanon, N. H., died recently.

Hope Valley, R. I.—A local grain elevator owned by former State Rep. Roy Rawlings of Richmond, completely filled with grain, was destroyed by fire Mar. 14 with a loss estimated in excess of \$200,000. The elevator was the largest in the state.—P.J.P.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City, N. J.—Richard E. Wood, retired president of the Richard E. Wood Hay & Grain Co., died Mar. 13 at his home in Montclair.—P.J.P.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Marine Elvtr. Co. will retire its \$100 p. v. preferred stock at \$75 a share. There are 1,082 shares outstanding. No time limit has been set for the surrender of the certificates.—G.E.T.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Irondequoit Coal & Supply Co.'s warehouse burned Mar. 8. Total damage, which included about \$9,000 worth of grain and feed stored in the two-story building, was set at \$15,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thos. J. O'Brien, pioneer retired executive in the grain industry, who died Feb. 28, 1943, left a gross estate of \$60,475.45 and a net of \$55,229.57, according to a tax appraisal report filed recently.—G.E.T.

Albany, N. Y.—The senate of the New York legislature approved a bill that would permit elevator operators to increase handling prices from 1c to 1½c bu. The bill, previously passed by the assembly, has been sent to Gov. Dewey.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Traffic Club is inaugurating instruction on grain transit under the guidance of K. W. Smith of the Buffalo Transit Accounting Bureau. Classes will be held Mondays from 7 to 9:30 p.m. in Room 1102, Central Terminal.

Lowville, N. Y.—Patrick Doherty, oldest employee of Louis Bush & Sons feed mill, was guest of honor at a company employees' dinner marking the completion of 35 years of service with the company. The occasion also commemorated Mr. Doherty's 64th birthday. He was presented a gift on behalf of the firm.—G.E.T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Beach, N. D.—A. J. Neudeck, formerly manager of Occident Elevator at Chama, is new agent for the company's local elevator.

Winship (Ellensdale, N. D., p.o.), S. D.—Jay M. Kendall has resigned as manager of the local elevator, a position he held for 27 years, and will devote his time to farming.

Grafton, N. D.—August C. Blakstad, owner and operator of the A. C. Blakstad elevator for many years before ill health forced his retirement, died recently at Deaconess Hospital.

Bismarck, N. D.—A bill to apply the state income tax to earnings of co-operatives not distributed to patrons as cash was killed by North Dakota's House of Representatives Mar. 3.

Whealock, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. will install a new automatic loading scale, new leg, new spouting, build an office and driveway and install a new truck scale at its local elevator.

Fargo, N. D.—LaMoure Grain & Fuel Co., LaMoure, and Formers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Watford City, N. D., are new members recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Golva, N. D.—Al Fasching has been transferred here from Thelen by the Occident Elvtr.

Glen Ullin, N. D.—The Curlew Elvtr. & Lumber Co. opened its new grain elevator Mar. 12 with a free movie at the Roxy theater. The new elevator has a capacity of 45,000 bus. and is 105 ft. high. The old elevator was destroyed by fire in 1945.

Stampede, N. D.—Arlin Huttner, for over five years manager of the Fairview Mill Co.'s elevator, has resigned his position, effective Apr. 1, and will move to his farm in Vale Township. Milo Undhjem, Columbus, N. D., will succeed him as manager. He has been assistant manager under Mr. Huttner. E. C. Galvin of Minot will be second man.

OHIO

Toledo, O.—S. L. Rice, Rice Grain Co., is building a home in California.

Gallipolis, O.—The former Bell & Shaw flour mill burned recently, the loss set at \$9,500.

Delaware, O.—A warehouse of the Delaware County Farm Bureau was damaged slightly by fire recently.

Collins, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n is planning to build an elevator, to be ready to handle this year's harvest. The company has outgrown its present elevator, Leonard Weilnau, manager, stated.

Defiance, O.—Because the Ohio Farm Bureau went into the grain and feed business in direct competition with the locally-owned and controlled farmers elevators, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio withdrew charter membership in the Ohio State Council of Farm Co-operatives.

Arlington, O.—Farm Service Center purchased the old Sneath & Cunningham elevator at Scipio Station, O., and is moving it here, on the site of the elevator that burned August, 1945. T. W. Smith, manager, writes he hopes to have the elevator in operation by wheat harvest. T. W. and H. P. Smith are owners of Farm Service Center.

Norwalk, O.—The Farm Bureau will build a \$100,000 all concrete grain elevator here this coming summer. The elevator will have 30,000 bus. storage capacity; a 300 bu. per hour drier will be installed and a complete feed mixing plant and office building will be included in construction. The building will be on a Townsend Ave. site. Lee Earnhart is manager of the company.

Loudonville, O.—Dave Cline recently had his left leg broken at the Loudonville Milling Co.'s elevator when 500 lbs. of feed in bags fell on him.

Urbana, O.—The Urbana feed mill was badly damaged on Mar. 22 when a Pennsylvania railroad freight car ploughed thru the building causing damage estimated at \$40,000. A train crew was attempting to switch 10 cars onto a siding at the Howard Paper Mill but the wrong switch was open and the cars ran upon the siding leading to the feed mill, crashed into a car standing there and rammed it into the feed company's corn mill, demolishing the mill and all its bins.—R.P.R.

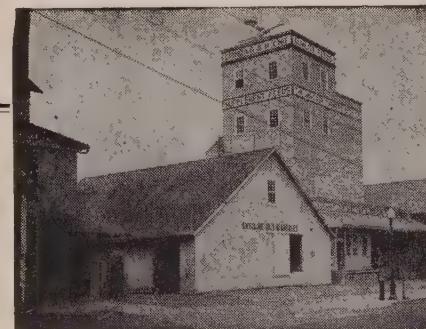
Huron, O.—Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Inc., Buffalo, plans to have its building program at the local elevator completed by the end of summer. The structural work of the elevator is hoped to be completed within three months. The concrete roof slabs have been poured and the 125 ft. high bins are being finished off inside in preparation for installation of machinery. A 91 ft. high cupola tops the bins. Other buildings include a drier house, now under construction; a mill building 8 stories high; a two-story office building; a boiler house; a one-story car loading shed 600 ft. long, which will cover four railroad tracks; a movable steel marine tower will be operated along the dock side of the elevator to unload grain boats; the dock itself is of concrete and is about one-third poured; all dock piling has been driven. An automatic car unloader is nearing completion. James Stewart Corp. is general contractor.

OKLAHOMA

Yukon, Okla.—A fire believed caused by electricity did some damage in the fire-resistant mill of the Dobry Flour Mills, Inc., on Mar. 10.

Enid, Okla.—Our district meetings will be held as usual the week following the convention, starting May 13 at Hobart; May 14 at Clinton; May 15 at Woodward; May 16 at Alva, and May 17 at El Reno.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Blackwell, Okla.—Grain grading school will be held as follows: Blackwell, Apr. 23; Alva, Apr. 24; Buffalo, Apr. 25; Clinton, Apr. 29; Hobart, Apr. 30. These schools are sponsored by Stillwater A. & M. College. Details for the programs are being worked out, all-day meetings planned, to begin at 10 a.m.



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PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Lewiston, Ida.—A defective oil burner caused a fire in the brick warehouse of the Duthie Co. on Mar. 9.

Boise, Ida.—Two hearings will be held in April on applications to increase handling and processing rates at grain warehouses, the Idaho PUC has announced. A rate increase of 3 1/4 per bushel for handling all types of grain has been asked. Other increases have been asked for storage, cleaning, sacking and annual reconditioning of grains.—F.K.H.

Portland, Ore.—General Mills, Inc., will discontinue production of packaged breakfast cereals in Portland early in 1948, according to E. O. Boyer, pres. of the company's Sperry division. After that date operations will be continued at the company's plant at Lodi, Cal. The company's local sales department grain office facilities, however, will be maintained permanently.—F.K.H.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Westport, S. D.—The Westport Grain & Coal Co. has been dissolved.

Canova, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held a special stockholders' meeting Mar. 20 when plans for building an elevator were discussed.

Parker, S. D.—The 50-year-old grain elevator owned by the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Chancellor is being razed and the lumber will be used to rebuild the company's coal sheds.

Viborg, S. D.—A new 30-ton scale has been installed at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator. The old scale will be installed in the north elevator to replace a smaller scale.

Lemmon, S. D.—The City Feed & Seed Co. has opened for business with Harvey Long as manager. The company will specialize in baby chick feed, seeds and farm supplies.—A.M.M.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The Farmers Union Feed Store held a grand opening Mar. 15, when door prizes and other prizes were awarded. An extensive program of remodeling has just been completed.

Highmore, S. D.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Blanchford held the formal opening of their new store, known as Al's Produce Farm Store, recently. Feed and seed will be handled as well as cream, eggs and poultry. Coffee and doughnuts were served to all visitors.

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GRAIN ELEVATORS
AND FEED PLANTS**

**R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—Thos. Smith Winn, who formerly operated the Thos. S. Winn & Co. feed and seed business, died recently.

Hazelhurst, Ga.—Thomas Bros. Feed Mfg. Co., a new major industry, is expected to begin operations soon. A grist mill will be erected and a complete line of feed for cows, hogs, work stock and poultry will be manufactured.—L.D.B.

Roanoke, Va.—The Lindsey-Robinson Co. will build a three-story addition to its mail building and a one-story addition to its flour mill. Work has begun, and when completed capacity of the present plant will be approximately doubled.—L. D. B.

Sanford, Fla.—The Wheeler Fertilizer Plant, a branch of Nelson & Co. of Oviedo, was destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at more than \$250,000. The firm has made temporary arrangements with other manufacturers to produce fertilizer to supply the needs of this area.—P.J.P.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Britton & Layfield, Inc., has been incorporated to engage in a wholesale and retail feed business. Authorized capital stock is 350 shares, n.p.v., with \$4,600 paid in. Dennis Layfield, John R. Britton and Wilda Layfield, all of Parkersburg, are the incorporators.—L.D.B.

Oldsmar, Fla.—Walter Wyman, formerly with the Gulfstream Park Hay & Grain, of Hallandale, Fla. (now out of business), now is manager of the race track branch office of the Lopez Feed Co., and furnishing grain and feed to the Sunshine Park Race Track. He is a new member of the National Hay Ass'n, Inc.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Robert Edward King, sec'y-treas. and general manager of the C. R. Baird Co., wholesale dealers in feed and seed, died Mar. 25 of a heart attack at his home.—L. D. B.

Memphis, Tenn.—Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., has purchased control of International Sugar Feed Co. and has planned a program of expansion that will involve an outlay of \$500,000. Wm. A. Hall, president, and Geo. Lewis, vice-pres. International Sugar Feed Co., will continue in these posts. H. L. Hoeft, former educational director for Central Soya Co., has been transferred to Memphis to direct sales.

TEXAS

San Antonio, Tex.—I am interested in opening a small feed store.—Arthur W. Nagel.

Corsicana, Tex.—All grain and machinery in the A. T. Smith Feed Mill, two miles west, were destroyed by fire Mar. 15. Mr. Smith estimated the loss at \$30,000.—L.D.B.

Houston, Tex.—Harry Lesser, once a millionaire grain merchant in Germany, died here Mar. 12. An infantry captain in the German army in World War I, he was a prosperous merchant when the Nazis came into power.—P.J.P.

Houston, Tex.—The Baytown Feed & Farm Supply Co., Inc., has been chartered with George A. Nelson, R. D. Martin, J. F. Heinzel and Harry Fanastil as the incorporators. The firm purchased the business of E. C. Dowman, local feed man. Nelson will be the manager of the company.—P.J.P.

Brownwood, Tex.—A \$60,000 alfalfa dehydration plant, which has been completed at Freeman Switch, is scheduled to be in operation in time for the first cutting of alfalfa from the irrigation district here in April. Operating 24 hrs. a day for approximately eight months of the year, the plant will use natural gas from nearby wells for fuel. Horace White of Brownwood and E. L. Smith, Jr., and H. P. Dunn of Dallas are owners of the new plant.—H.N.

San Saba, Tex.—C. H. Bowers, who has owned a half-interest in the feed and mill business with George W. Brown for the past 27 years, has sold his interest to Rice J. Spears and is retiring.—L.D.B.

Galveston, Tex.—Reservations for hotel accommodations for persons planning to attend the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n's convention here Apr. 25 and 26 should be made at once. The convention will be held at Hotel Galvez, and a record crowd is anticipated. If Galvez cannot accommodate everyone requesting rooms, the following places are suggested: Hotel Buckaner, Jean Lafitte Hotel, Coronado Courts, Jack Tar Courts, Miramar Courts, Hotel Cavalier, G. E. Blewett, sec'y, advised.

Roaring Springs, Tex.—The Red Ball Feed & Grain Co. recently acquired the Quanah Cotton Oil Co.'s warehouse No. 3, on the Q. A. & P. railway tracks. The 40x80 ft. building will be used for the firm's expanding feed business. The name of the elevator has been changed from H. & M. Elevator to Red Ball Feed & Seed. E. E. Moss and his son, James, are owners of the company. The Red Ball Feed & Seed is receiving material for construction of a new sheet-iron 20x60 ft. building on the Quanah Cotton Oil Co.'s property adjacent to the Roaring Springs gin, and the elevator firm will construct the building for the oil company in exchange for the warehouse. The Red Ball Feed & Seed recently acquired the Purina Feeds Agency

WISCONSIN

New London, Wis.—Forty feed dealers of Waupaca and Outagamie Counties met at the Elwood Hotel recently to hear discussions of new findings and recommendations for DDT and 2-4-D weed spray.

Dresser, Wis.—Elwood Industries, Inc., has been organized, 100 shares p.v. \$100, to operate a feed business, hatchery and garage business; incorporators, A. J. and Walter E. Hayman and Wilmer J. Anderson.

Horicon, Wis.—Earl Sharpee, Beaver Dam, has succeeded Lucien Post as manager of the Mayr Seed & Feed Co.'s local business. He is a veteran of World War II, and formerly was in charge of the Mayr warehouse at Beaver Dam.

Colby, Wis.—Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were instituted in United States District Court at Wausau on Mar. 17 against the Northwest Distributing Co., Inc. Petitioners were the Mullin & Dillon Co., Minneapolis grain firm, with a claim of \$59,297; Mill Mutuals, Inc., Minneapolis, \$2,000, and Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, \$23,736. Members of a creditors' com'ite appointed are W. E. Mullin of Mullin & Dillon Co.; Robt. Scharf, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis; Mark Newell, Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Geo. LaBudde, LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., Milwaukee. The Northwest Distributing Co. was formed in 1939. Company property includes a feed mill here and branches at a number of Wisconsin points. A company statement listed net sales in the first five months of 1946 as amounting to \$4,375,610. In February of this year, however, according to a report, the company found itself with inadequate working capital. All stock in the corporation was assigned to A. R. Hemmy for the benefit of creditors. A creditors' com'ite was appointed, and operations of the business continued under the supervision of Mr. Hemmy on that basis until the bankruptcy proceedings were petitioned.

THE PURCHASING VALUE of the dollar, based on changes in the consumers' price index, dropped 6.7 per cent during the last three months of 1946 to reach its lowest point in almost twenty-seven years (since June, 1920). In December, 1946, it stood at 81.4 cents, compared to 93.4 cents in December, 1945. Base date of the series is 1923 as 100 cents.—National Industrial Conference Board.

Field Seeds

CLEAR LAKE, IA.—The Imperial Seed Co. has removed to a new location.

LEWISTON, IDA.—The J. E. Duthie Seed Co. Mar. 9 suffered \$100,000 loss by fire, partly insured.

BEEMER, NEB.—Henry Reiman is in charge of the newly opened store of the Beemer Seed Co.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The E. A. Martin Seed Co. has opened a branch store at 1607 Hendricks Avenue.—P. J. P.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Dominion Brewers Ass'n contemplates forming the Barley Improvement Institute of Canada.

LEMMON, S. D.—A seed and feed store has been opened as the Lemmon Feed & Seed Co., branch of the Hub City Feed & Seed Co. of Aberdeen.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Wm. Wegener of Norton has been elected pres. of the Kansas Corn Show, Inc., and C. C. Kilker of Manhattan, sec'y.—G. M. H.

CLARK, S. D.—The seed business and building of Oscar Geise has been purchased by M. R. Hasner of Watertown, who will also build a seed elevator and remove his family to Clark.

AUDUBON, IA.—The Carlson Hybrid Corn Co. and Carlson Farms have been incorporated, each with \$250,000 capital stock. Elmer G. Carlson is pres. and treas., and Sue Carlson vice pres. and sec'y of both companies.

BOONVILLE, IND.—Charles Kindermann of Kindermann Sons, dealers in seeds of all kinds, is looking for a splendid run on seeds this spring and summer. He believes 1947 will prove as good a year as 1946.—W. B. C.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Clare Porter, who has been sec'y-manager of the Kansas Hybrids Ass'n, has been appointed sec'y and certification manager of the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n, succeeding Paige Hall, resigned.—P. J. P.

DES MOINES, IA.—Don White, former manager of a store for the Henry Field Co., has opened the Rose Hill Seed & Nursery to handle farm and garden seeds. The assistant manager is Edwin Hilton, formerly of the Iowa Seed Co.

ATCHISON, KAN.—Mrs. Emma Louise Mangelsdorf, 70, wife of Carl H. Mangelsdorf, proprietor of the Mangelsdorf Seed Store here, died unexpectedly Mar. 17 at her home. Her death followed a severe spell of coughing.—G. M. H.

CLEMSON, S. C.—Plans for a seed certification program in South Carolina have been completed and details mailed to county agents for growers desiring the service, Robert H. Garrison, associate plant breeder of the South Carolina experiment station, announced March 20.—P. J. P.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A three-judge Federal tribunal in session here, Mar. 21, temporarily upheld a Georgia law under which the state's commissioner of agriculture can prohibit the sale of seeds by any company because of the failure of the concern to register and obtain a license.—P. J. P.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—A. H. Parker, seedsman, gave a banquet at the St. Charles Hotel Feb. 24 to plant breeders, pathologists and officials of the Dominion Experimental Farm, among the speakers being Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, and Dr. L. E. Kirk of the University of Saskatchewan.

ADAIR, IA.—The Adair Feed Mill advertised that it would treat seed oats on Thurs-

day and Friday, but instead of being offered about 1,000 bus., as expected, so many farmers were eager to take advantage of the opportunity to treat their seed that they brought in 10,000 bus., and the work had to be lengthened to three days a week.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Fifty men from three sales districts of Crow's Hybrid Seed Corn Co. of Milford, Ill., were entertained at a banquet at the Dunlap Hotel here, Mar. 10, in celebration of their sales allotment accomplishments. The three districts honored were Pittsfield, Macoupin County and Sangamon-Morgan County.—P. J. P.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Enough Buffalo alfalfa was planted in 1944, 1945, and 1946 from registered seed, so that now there is approximately 4,000 acres available for possible certification. The Buffalo variety of alfalfa seed is highly resistant to wilt, and is slightly more cold resistant than Kansas Common. It is just as good in other agronomic characters, also.—G. M. H.

FARGO, N. D.—About 12,000 bus. of a new variety of flax, called Dakota, will be planted this spring, the bulk of it on North Dakota farms. Demand for this flax, a cross between Renew and Bison, and developed by A. C. Dillman at the Northern Great Plains field station at Mandan, quickly took up the available supply, said T. E. Stoa, agronomist at the NDAC experiment station.—A. M. M.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Elbert M. Blore, 83, who before moving to Lincoln had resided at Rocky Ford, Colo., for 30 years, where he operated a wholesale seed business, died Mar. 22 in Lincoln. Before going into the seed business he traveled for many years for the Western Seed & Irrigation Co. In the late 1880's and 1890's Mr. Blore was a Wells-Fargo gold messenger between Deadwood, S. D., and Lincoln, Neb.—G. M. H.

VANTAGE barley, developed at the Dominion Experimental Farm, has outyielded Plush in 33 out of 42 tests or in 78 per cent of the

tests. On the basis of a 30-station year average, Vantage has excelled the standard varieties in yield as follows: Plush—4.6 bus.; Montclay—7.7 bus.; Titan—6.5 bus.; Newal—7.2 bus.; and OAC 21—11.4 bus. per acre. It has proved to be an exceptionally widely adapted variety and may be expected to give high yields under a variety of environmental and soil conditions.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Farmers who advertise their seed for sale by means of newspapers, circulars, catalogues, etc., are required to have the seeds tested and tagged, according to Dr. F. W. Quackenbush, state seed commissioner and head of the Purdue University Agricultural Chemistry Department. The only exception to the labeling provisions of the Indiana State law is that a farmer who produced the seed and who has not advertised it, may deliver it to the purchaser on the grower's own premises without tags.—P. J. P.

AMES, IA.—When 167 S_o plants from a stiff-stalked synthetic corn were self-pollinated and top crossed on Iowa Hybrid 13, highly significant differences were obtained among yields of these top crosses at the Iowa Experiment Station. S₁ plants of two samples selected from the population of selfed plants on the basis of top-cross yield, the upper 10 percentile, and a seriated sampling of the frequency distribution, were self-pollinated and out-crossed to the tester. In the 10-percentile sample top cross, yields were equal to the mean of the selected parents. In the seriated sampling, correlation between S_o and S₁ top-crossed yields was +0.85. Three S₂ lines tested in single crosses average better in performance than the five standard commercial lines with which they were compared.

IMPORTS of seed during the 9 months prior to Mar. 1, with the corresponding period a year earlier in parentheses have been as follows, in pounds: Alfalfa, 8,157,200 (4,378,000); barley, 3,756,200 (844,800); bent grass, 221,000 (259,200); Canada bluegrass, 89,800 (44,800); rough bluegrass, 414,100 (153,600); subterranean clover, 178,400 (53,100); white clover, 471,200 (145,500); field corn, 4,442,200 (3,380,300); chewings fescue, 564,300 (1,246,800); flax, 1,367,200 (124,100); bahia grass, 236,800 (299,300); dallis grass, 532,200 (67,600); rhodes grass, 45,200 (165,400); sudan grass, 920,000 (110,900); black medic, 246,400 (103,800); oats, 10,091,000 (17,661,000); sebania, 34,000 (152,800); sweet clover, 7,275,000 (6,758,300); wheat, 340,200 (884,700); crested wheatgrass, 56,900 (493,800).—U.S.D.A.



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There's no "parting of the ways" while traveling up the up-leg . . . no backlegging when grain is elevated with the

CALUMET CUP

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Consider, too, these important Calumet features: (1) Heavier gauge steel of one piece welded construction . . . no rivets, bands or overlaps. (2) Closer spacing on belt. (3) Faster belt speeds possible. (4) Greater load and elevating capacity.

To quote scores of elevator operators, it all adds up to this: "The Calumet is by far the most efficient bucket we've ever used".

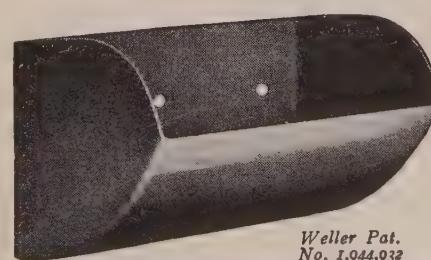
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Maintaining Seed Quality

By ED F. MANGELSDORF of Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., at Missouri good seed short course

You farmers in attendance are here to seek additional knowledge of good seed and good practice in growing seed. You will not, I regret, absorb any knowledge from me as a producer. I lack scientific information or practical training in agriculture. My farming experience is that of the average town farmer whose chief accomplishment is to earn money in town to pay the bills to produce crops he doesn't make. I will endeavor, however, to express my thoughts on producing and maintaining seed supplies which may start our thinking people to help solve the problem confronting us.

The subject assigned to me, Practical Problems in Insuring High Quality Seeds of Best Varieties, is a problem indeed and it must be shared by all of us here today. Before I proceed further, I must admit that when I mention producing or refer to production, it is implied that the farmer does and will continue to do most of the work. We cannot plan without the farmer or we cannot improve methods without the farmer's interest. Be that as it may, this we all know, that agriculture in this country requires each year enormous quantities of seed. Missouri farmers now supply millions of pounds and with foresight we may have a larger share in the demand for high quality seed. I think you will find the seedsmen in Missouri will, as a group, lend their efforts to maintaining supplies of seed for future need in Missouri and also to producing surplus seed crops for distribution elsewhere in our country.

From my 42 years' experience in the seed business, I know we have always had a demand for high grade seed. I feel qualified to make the statement that we seldom have an over-supply. OUR JOB IS TO HAVE ENOUGH. When I started in the seed business there were no crop improvement associations, no seed laws, no certified seed, no seed laboratory outside of Washington. Through the years I have seen the changes in farming from the horse and mule age to the tractor, the new methods of handling crops, handling soil erosion through soil conservation, the developments in improved strains of seed, new introductions, the development and growth of crop associations and their importance in seed growing, crop improvement through the work of county agents, improvements in seed processing and distribution, and the enactment of necessary seed laws to safeguard this great industry, for farmers and dealers alike. Farmers wanting to produce seed now find ready help in advice from our county agents, agricultural school instructors, and crop improvement associations. The risk of trying the wrong variety or unadapted seed is eliminated. To maintain our past record of seed production is a big job in itself. Along with the growing of old varieties I hope to see a standard of high quality established that will continue to attract the interest of outstate customers for Missouri grown seed. We will then develop new customers to absorb increased production. We need to look into the problems of seed production. At the outset, we know that

any program started up to 1939 was subject to delay because of the war. Therefore, we have added these 7 years to create greater demand for improved production methods and a greater demand for the seed itself. I may enumerate some of the problems as:

PROBLEM NO. 1—To create interest in seed growing.

PROBLEM NO. 2—Poor seed, poor policy—damaged caused by sowing seed of low vitality and containing an excess of common and noxious weeds, thereby holding back profitable seed growing.

PROBLEM NO. 3—Plans to produce more CERTIFIED SEED.

PROBLEM NO. 4—Loss of varietal adapted strains for lack of official identification. Verified seed.

PROBLEM NO. 5—Distribution of commercial seeds.

MISSOURI AT TOP—No. 1—We can in Missouri make claim to growing a wider variety and kind of farm seed for surplus production than any other State; furthermore, in the aggregate, we rank at the top in quantity produced. Missouri, as we know, has many types of soil which calls for many kinds of seed. It is a rather long list, yet we may find our farmers can profitably grow and harvest most of these for seed. The Missouri farm is favorably situated for the business of growing seed crops. We are especially favored with climatic conditions; our frosts end early and begin late; our rainfall coverage is ample; we have plenty of sunshine. We are situated in the heart of agricultural America and our shipping facilities are adequate. We have nearby markets with seed establishments which provide buyers and operate processing and distributing plants not excelled anywhere.

That we may be reminded or acquainted with the vast seed production in Missouri, I will quote U. S. D. A. figures on 1945 production on only six items. Seed production has competed with war crops for several years and the figures are lower now, on some items. We had greater production before the war than this 1945 figure of 71,377,000 pounds of lespedeza, blue grass, timothy, redtop, red clover and orchard grass. We know that seed growing in Missouri is big business. It lends an opportunity to the specialist and gives extra profit to the farmer who follows his regular practices and occasionally harvests seed. For future developments I think our opportunity lies in planning to produce higher quality rather than to expand acreage. Let's build a reputation for Missouri grown high quality seed. The demand will automatically increase and this will be reflected in better prices and quite naturally an increase in acreage will result. We have a good record for seed produced in Missouri and supplied to out of state customers but we do have customers tell us they prefer Illinois grown clover, they prefer Kansas grown lespedeza, they prefer Iowa grown timothy. Fortunately, this criticism is not general but we should try to develop all of Missouri's seed as quality seed. We will lose business if careless seed growers continue to ignore the damage they do to any good seed program and to Missouri agriculture by sowing back their inferior seed.

No. 2—OFTEN CARELESS FARMERS sow seeds of inferior mixed strain, making poor yields, but most damage is caused by the

continued spread of noxious weeds. This is a serious handicap to a good seed program. This menace will continue until these careless farmers come to know through education or by law that such seed is not to be used on their lands or passed on to their neighbors until it is properly cleaned and until the analysis for purity, noxious weed content and germination is determined.

CERTIFIED SEED—No. 3—It is obvious that plans to maintain our supply of high quality seed includes an expansion of the certified seed program. With farmers cutting their acreage from wartime crops to grasses, legumes, special high yielding cereals and oil seeds, we will see a big increase in the demand for certified seed. The Missouri Crop Improvement Ass'n can expect more activity. The demand from Missouri farmers desiring to grow stock seed will be greater. You of the Crop Improvement Ass'n know your problems. My criticism is that you don't produce enough. I know the difficulty you have had during these war years; it is hard to hold seed growers when they can sell their crops as soon as harvested.

We have a persistent demand for an early variety of lespedeza. I understand an improved strain is being developed and this should be certified too. We are again short of Atlas sorgo and need more early maturing Orange.

The seed trade would welcome an opportunity to discuss this subject with the directors of the Missouri Crop Improvement Ass'n. At present the American Seed Trade Ass'n is participating in research in red clover seed production in co-operation with the crop improvement associations of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and in research in alfalfa seed production with these associations in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, trying to determine methods to increase supplies.

VERIFIED SEED—No. 4—With certified seed as the foundation seed stock, we need something more to keep that seed pure for wider distribution and to hold the interest of the seed growers or farmers whom we may call commercial seed growers. We know of instances where the farmer harvested good quality seed from certified stock but for lack of help and time found it desirable to sell his crop immediately after harvest and the dealer probably dumped it with common, lower grade seed. Also, we have farmers who wish to produce larger seed crops but do not care to wade through the details of making certified seed. These growers would be regular seed producers if their product could be labeled as true variety by an official agency, and I think some official agency can be established to provide rules and regulations whereby this seed grower described may be designated as, I will use the name, *verified seed grower*. The agency would verify the variety only, similar to the U. S. D. A. verification of the origin of alfalfa seed.

The verification could be used only on the seed grown from certified stock seed and the verified grower would be required to keep complete records showing the purchase of the certified stock seed, where used, quantity harvested, to whom sold, with a sample retained for reference. The seed dealer or buyer would keep a complete record of each lot by stock number.

All verified seed growers and dealers' records would be subject to inspection, and failure to keep records would remove them from the service, falsifying a record would be evidence of violation of the seed laws. Dealers would use official verified seed labels for variety name only. The dealer would be responsible for the analysis and the germination. I believe this verified seed would become a valuable contribution to agriculture. It will put to general use true variety, high-yielding improved strains and will materially increase the supply of seed of the best varieties because by the use of the label to identify such seed it will command higher prices for the grower.

The verified seed will not decrease the use

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
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Buyers and sellers of
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Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

of certified seed; it will become a direct factor in the demand for more certified seed. These verified seed growers will become steady customers of the certified seed grower because to make use of the verified label he must sow certified seed for his stock seed each year.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.—No. 5.—The quality of commercial seed is on a higher level than during my earlier years in the trade. However, as all of us realize, we yet have too much low grade seed that is used. I believe this occurs mainly through not knowing that the seed is poor in germination, that it is low in purity, that it contains many common weeds and many noxious weeds. Then, too, we have to contend with the farmer who is always looking for a bargain, who does not consider the cost of poor seed to his crops and his neighbors' crops.

I believe a repeal of the seed section of the farmer's exemption in our Missouri seed law will get results in a short time for better seeds, better crops and less of those noxious weeds that plague us year after year. If the farmer's exemption were removed he would be required to have his seed analyzed and germinated and thus label any seed he sold, with the sale subject to all other provisions in the law. This statement may seem harsh to farmers when first presented but I believe they will welcome the change by realizing the benefit to them. Through knowing the quality of their own seed they will not sow it on their land unless it is good. If it shows good analysis they will have a ready sale for their surplus at home or to seed houses. I believe if Missouri farmers will consider well this farmer's exemption clause and give it wide discussion, they will in time ask for its repeal themselves.

Too much poor seed is put on the market for the Missouri seed trade to handle. Certainly we cannot sell better quality than we buy or can process. Too much of the commercial seed offered to us is foul with noxious weeds. Costs of running our cleaners and warehouses have just about doubled since the war started and this extra cost cannot always be absorbed by charging a higher price as we must compete with other surplus producing territories.

I believe with an educational program seedsmen of Missouri can, through our dealers' association, do much to improve the quality of commercial seed coming on the market for us to handle. Let us keep in mind that farmers want to grow good products; their time is valuable; their costs are going up, too. They don't want to harvest seed that will be heavily docked when sold. An educational program to correct bad practices can be started that will benefit everyone and I suggest such a plan be promoted by our association to start on our next crop. Much can be done with proper instructions. If we seedsmen will show our desire to co-operate with farmers in this important job of producing better seeds, we will have better seeds offered us—and certainly be in better position to meet our out-state competition.

Misbranding of Seeds

A GERMINATION of only 63 per cent where 90 per cent was claimed was one of five violations of the Federal Seed Act that netted one seed company \$375 in fines. This lot of 30 bags of timothy seed moved from Minnesota to Wisconsin.

FARGO, N. D.—Three bags of alfalfa seed shipped from Fargo to Little Falls, Minn., labeled to germinate 77 per cent were found by the government to germinate only 22 per cent. For this and two other violations of the Federal Seed Act the total fine was \$300.

AURORA, IND.—Bernard M. Weldon, operating as T. E. Weldon & Sons, was fined \$150 on a plea of guilty to having shipped 500 bushels of seed corn to Louisville, Ky., labeled "Certified Seed" and "Hybrid Corn U. S. 13"; whereas, said seed was not certified seed and was not U. S. 13 hybrid-corn seed.



"Look, Dad—I've got a check for growing seed potatoes!"

- Nobody had ever grown seed potatoes in this section before.

But good crops of table potatoes were raised, and soil, climate, and location were right for seed potato production.

So one day a railroad agricultural agent, working in close cooperation with the county agent and the State Agricultural College, talked to local farmers about the opportunity and how to capitalize on it.

It was decided that some of the Future Farmers and 4-H Club boys should try growing the seed on a small scale. Experience had proved that this reduced the initial risk by enabling the farmer gradually to learn the best way

to produce disease-free, certified U. S. No. 1 seed.

Working with State Extension Services and with farmers along their lines in this way is typical of American railroads. Similarly, in different sections all over America, railroads have worked to increase the efficiency of farm production, improve the quality and help the sale of market lambs, poultry, dairy cattle, and other livestock; lettuce, peaches, grapes, soybeans, and scores of other crops.

This is additional evidence of the real partnership of farmers and railroads in the business of growing and distributing the agricultural products which America needs.

ASSOCIATION OF **AMERICAN RAILROADS** WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Annual Meeting Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

Members of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n reviewed accomplishments, discussed work for the coming year and elected new officers at the association's ninth annual meeting recently in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Omaha. The meeting was held in connection with a luncheon of the Agricultural Committee of the Omaha Chamber at which officers and directors of the Ass'n were guests. The event marked the first time the directors have met at the Chamber since it helped set up the grain improvement organization in 1938. Fred Siefer of Omaha, first sec'y of the Ass'n, acted as master of ceremonies during the luncheon and Glenn H. LeDioyt, also a former sec'y of the Association, and now Agricultural Commissioner for the Omaha Chamber, arranged the program.

At a business meeting following the luncheon, R. M. Scoular, manager of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. at Omaha, was elected pres. of the Ass'n. He succeeds R. E. Miller, whose leadership has contributed much to the progress of the Nebraska group during the past two years. Other officers chosen were: Frank Sorensen, Kellogg Company, Omaha, first vice-pres.; Charles E. Belman, Maney Milling Co., Omaha, second vice-pres.; J. C. Swinbank, Lincoln, field sec'y; and R. R. Ridge, Omaha National Bank, Omaha, treas. The association also named Louis P. Reitz, small grain research worker at the Nebraska College of Agriculture, to its advisory committee.

J. C. Swinbank, who has served as field secretary for the grain improvement group for the past four years, reported to the entire luncheon group on the accomplishments of the Ass'n during the past 9 years. The report traced the progress of the organization from its original activity which was concerned only with wheat improvement, to a wide interest in all of the important grain crops grown in the state. He pointed out that improvement in the market quality of Nebraska grain crops was due to the development of improved varieties by agricultural experiment stations and the co-operation of commercial interests, farm magazines, trade journals, radio stations, county agricultural agents, progressive farmers and others in securing rapid acceptance of improved varieties on a majority of the farms. "The Association," he said, "conducts its program to help farmers understand the needs of the trade and to help bring Nebraska grain into the more favorable

market position which is justified by its improved quality."

During the luncheon, two Chamber of Commerce certificates of achievement were awarded for outstanding accomplishment in grain production in 1946. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ewing of Gering, Neb., were recognized for having won the state milling and baking contest, and McGill Brothers of Waverly, Neb., were acclaimed as winners in the white corn division of the state corn yield contest. The Agricultural Committee of the Omaha Chamber joined with the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n and other groups in sponsoring both contests. Certificates of merit were presented by P. H. Stewart, chairman of the Chamber's Agricultural Committee.

Large Attendance at California Seed Meeting

The annual meeting of the California Seed Ass'n was held Feb. 28 and Mar. 1 in the Claremont Hotel at Oakland, Cal.

Cyrus F. Voorhies of the Sherwood Seed Co. was voted an honorary member in recognition of his 30 years' service to the trade.

New members admitted are A. H. Modena Seed Co., and Viola Seed Co., both of San Francisco.

Group meetings of the flower, retail and vegetable seedsmen were held Friday evening.

The field seed dealers, with John Knox presiding, had a program of their own at dinner meetings. The groups made reports to the convention Saturday morning.

Among the speakers were: John W. Mathys, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Walter R. Schoenfeld, Germain Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles; S. L. Carpenter, Jr., general manager Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco; Harry McClelland, vice pres., Bank of America, San Francisco; Frank H. Beckman, pres. Beekman Hollister & Co., San Francisco.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are, pres., H. W. Walcott; first vice pres., Earle Lumphries; 2nd vice pres., Harry A. Marks; sec'y-treas., W. H. Ramsey; directors, E. D. Martin, Fred Rohnert and J. Vard Loomis.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL.—The Schulz-Baujan Elevator Co. is defendant in a suit brought by the Largay Brewing Co., of Waterbury, Conn., for cancelling a contract for 28 carloads of corn meal after 12 carloads had been delivered. Damages of \$50,000 are asked.

Soybean and Oat Seed in Limited Supply

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Surveys of both soybean and oats intended for seed purposes indicate that seed supplies are limited this spring and Indiana farmers needing to purchase either should not delay, K. E. Beeson, Purdue University extension agronomist, advises. Large quantities of both have moved outside Indiana and the demand for soybean seed has been particularly heavy during recent weeks from various sections of the United States. Certified seed growers report that their seed supplies are being rapidly depleted.

Intensive demand for Clinton and Benton seed oats has exhausted the supply and the bulk of the acreage in Indiana will have to be planted with Tama, Vicland, Columbia, Marion and Cartier.

World's Largest Hybrid Seed Corn Sale Transacted

During the past two weeks Corn States Hybrid Service of Des Moines, Ia., has been handling the largest individual seed corn transaction ever completed. Approximately 550,000 bus. of early and medium maturing hybrid seed corn has been purchased thru Corn States Hybrid Service for export to Rumania on a cash purchase by that country. This seed, which is the major portion of a total contract of 680,000 bushels, is to be planted in Rumania in the first two weeks in May.

The contract, which is being handled through the C. B. Fox Company, export firm of New Orleans, La., is being completed in record time and will provide the Rumanians with top quality seed from the United States' bumper 1946 hybrid seed crop.

This large amount of seed has been purchased from about 120 hybrid seed companies which are the largest producers of hybrid seed corn in the central and northern corn belt areas. Over 300 carloads of corn are being shipped to New Orleans where Marris McNew, of the Des Moines firm, is receiving the shipments and processing them for loading and water shipment. The seed is being bagged and labeled for its adapted area in Rumania.

The lower Danube river basin, for which the seed is destined, has growing conditions similar to Iowa with a comparatively short spring and long fall. Rumania compares in size with the state of New Mexico and has a corn acreage of approximately 9,000,000 acres compared with Iowa's 11,000,000 acres. All varieties which have been purchased meet specific requirements as to moisture and germination. However, the contract is doubly important because, since most corn is planted by hand in Rumania, the entire lot consists of the large round, medium round, small round and other off size kernels which the United States farmer hesitates to plant with machines. Due to the fact that the market is limited for off size kernels in this country this contract has come as a great boon to the hybrid industry.

John E. Spence and Vernon J. Kelso of the Des Moines firm have been in close contact with the Royal Rumanian Legation in Washington, D. C., and their efforts are largely responsible for obtaining this contract which means so very much to the many hybrid firms it has affected. H. C. Johnson, pres. of the organization, and W. L. Lambert have handled many of the purchases as have Robert M. Wolfe and W. T. Johnson of Corn States Advertising Service, a sister organization.

The contract has a far-reaching effect in that Rumania has planted very little hybrid corn up to the present crop. Import of this fine seed this year should mean an increased annual foreign market in Rumania and other corn producing foreign countries in years ahead.

The J. C. Robinson Seed Co., of Waterloo, Neb., is handling the remaining portion of this total contract of 680,000 bus.



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Grain Carriers

THE SOUTHERN Railway has ordered 3,000 box cars from the Pullman Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Navigation will start Apr. 1 on the state canal system, weather conditions permitting.—G. E. T.

SCHEDULES have been filed by Illinois carriers, effective Mar. 25, 1947, increasing rates on grain and grain products from points in Illinois Rate Committee territory to Ohio River crossings.

JAMES STILWELL on Apr. 1 will replace Granville Conway as expeditor of the grain export program of the Washington officials. He has been employed in the international resources office of the State Department.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Navigation on the Mississippi River here opened Mar. 19 with the loading of 1,000 tons of oats by Cargill, Inc., on a barge for St. Louis or Memphis. This is the earliest opening on record. The steamer Vicksburg left St. Louis for St. Paul Mar. 19, to arrive in about 8 days.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Owing to holdup on Canada rail lines of wheat, oats and barley enroute from the western to the Atlantic provinces, the two flour and meal mills of the St. John Milling Co. here and at Fredericton, N. B., have been closed until the two Canadian rail systems resume delivering the grain in adequate supplies to the mills.—Wm. McN.

THE COMMITTEE on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate on Mar. 3 favorably reported, by a vote of 7 to 2, the so-called Bulwinkle Bill S110, introduced by Senator Reed of Kansas. A similar bill, H. R. 221, introduced by Representative Bulwinkle of North Carolina, is pending before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emergency powers of the Washington bureaucracy over transportation and export of grain expire Mar. 31; and Senator Taft opposes extension. He would virtually strip the government of the authority to channel huge amounts of grain, flour and other foods directly to needy foreign nations; to marshall transportation facilities for the task, and to procure the export grains and food.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With more steel in sight for building freight cars, railroads have enlarged their programs for new car buying to a total of 131,600 cars costing about \$650,000,000. R. V. Fletcher, president, Association of American Railroads, this week told the Interstate Commerce Commission at the opening of its freight-car investigation under Docket No. 29669. Carrying out these plans, he said, would mean booking the full capacity of the steel industry to supply steel for freight-car construction until at least the middle of 1948.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—When the grain carrier, S.S. Stanlodge, en route with a full grain cargo from St. John, N. B., to Avonmouth, England, ran out of coal a little over half way, about 50 tons of wheat grain filled the void. Having been burned to maintain steam and heat and light on board the 5,977 tons freighter, which was nine days on a voyage normally taking about six. The steamer struck a series of storms and 50-mile-an-hour wind and 50 feet waves gave the ship a terrific battering as well as slowing her up. Her plating buckled, rivets loosened, lifeboats smashed, galley wrecked, crew quarters swamped, steering gear damaged. If it had not been for burning the wheat, the steamer would have likely foundered. The Stanlodge will have to be dry docked for repairs before sailing from England for another Canadian grain cargo. Whether the grain on the 9 days trip was damaged was not reported in the information sent to St. John from Avonmouth.—Wm. McN.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A hearing will be held May 13 at the Chicago office of the Illinois Commerce Commission on maximum single line rates on grain and grain products in Illinois, including minimum weights and other grain rules and regulations.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Aircraft carriers of the British and Canadian navies have been used heavily as grain cargo ships since being released from war duty. A half dozen of the flat-tops have been steadily carrying full grain loads from Halifax to ports in the British Isles, including Liverpool. Introduced for the emergency in supplying Britain with the Canadian wheat, the flat-tops have proven satisfactory.—Wm. McN.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flour and feed mills at Buffalo are short 200 cars a day. Peter Rybka, business agent of Local 19184, Feed Mill Workers Union, says "We are going to ask the help of our representatives in Washington in doing away with the discriminatory practices of the Interstate Commerce Commission in diverting empty boxcars to the west. Senator Reed brought this diversion about because of political expediency and we are going to bounce into his office."—G. E. T.

CHICAGO, ILL.—During the coming month, Mr. Peters said, meetings will be held throughout the country by shipper groups and railroad people in an all-out effort to reduce loss and damage in shipping. At the same time, he declared, the railroads will carry on a comprehensive and constructive program of analysis, education and improvement with a view to insuring careful handling of freight in transit, says Irving M. Peters, general chairman of the drive, and traffic manager of the Corn Products Refining Co.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Stevedores on Mar. 13 were nearing the end of their task of loading 192 cars of bulk wheat into the holds of the steamer, Russell A. Alger, which is destined for Trieste, Italy, and is being shipped by UNRRA. The wheat was the first ever to be shipped from the port of Lake Charles and the first ever to be moved here without a grain elevator. The wheat was shipped from the midwest to Lake Charles when it was reported that the elevators at New Orleans, Houston and Port Arthur were congested.—P. J. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carriers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana were instructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Service Order 647-C to furnish on demand boxcars for export, effective Mar. 8. Order No. 698, effective Mar. 15 and running to June 30, states that Mr. Keiser, is appointed general grain agent "for the purpose of executing written directions and instructions of V. C. Clinger, director, bureau of service, relating to service orders applicable to grain and grain products.

EFFECTIVE Mar. 24 the proportional or re-shipping rate on grain and grain products in the western district were reduced to 18 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago from Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City, destined to many points in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

EFFECTIVE April 1, and until new-crop wheat becomes available, only emergency allocations of flour will be made to countries which are now under general license. These include all countries in the Americas, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and designated countries in West Africa (Western French Africa, Western British Africa, Liberia, and the Belgian Congo).

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Erie Railroad is planning to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to load empty grain cars going out of Jamestown which previously have been sent to western points empty. Officials said that the local freight department must send 175 grain cars daily to the western terminals and that by loading these cars here they could help to some extent to relieve the present empty car shortage.—G. E. T.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission considering the car shortage heard Walter R. Scott, executive vice-president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and Frank B. Townsend, Minneapolis Traffic Association. William MacArthur, Minneapolis, lead a mill delegation. Both Mr. Scott and Mr. Townsend stressed that they do not want ICC permanently to take back car service powers it has allocated to AAR, but merely to seek stricter enforcement of rules to get needed box cars returned to the grain belt. Previously, Mr. Scott charged that the AAR is dominated by eastern carriers.

Box Car Situation

The demand for box cars continues heavy to the point of creating shortages in all sections of the country. Car Service Division distribution orders continue in effect, under the program of attempting to provide an equitable allocation of box cars in accordance with nationwide requirements.

Box car loadings for the first nine weeks of this year totalled 3,253,205, an increase of 62,540 compared with the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of 2 per cent. Serviceable box cars as of Feb. 15, were 5,767 less than on the like date of 1946. Box car requirements for the movement of miscellaneous commodities continue in heavy volume. Additionally, the requirements for exporting relief grain to needy foreign countries continue and the March program calls for a total of 24,676 carloads of grain and grain products to be moved to the several ports for loading into vessels. The tentative program for the month of April calls for a total

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of 22,519 cars and the export program will continue through April 30.

At the present time there is nothing in sight to indicate any decrease in the requirements for box cars, and it is essential that all concerned lend every effort to see that this type of equipment is loaded, unloaded and handled in the most expeditious manner.—W. C. Kendall, manager Car Service Division Ass'n of American Railroads.

Wage Increase Demanded by Railway Workers

Seventeen non-operating railroad labor unions representing approximately one million employees served demands Mar. 25 on railroads thruout the nation for an increase of 20 cents an hour in wages effective Apr. 25, C. E. Johnston, chairman, Western Ass'n of Railway Executives, said.

Mr. Johnston said that the demands of the non-operating unions represent a payroll increase of approximately \$524,000,000 per year based on levels of employment expected during the months ahead. Payroll taxes for retirement and unemployment would add another estimated \$44,000,000, making the total about \$568,000,000 annually.

"This group of employees," he said, "is demanding about twice as much as the railroads' total net income last year and about twice as much as is expected for 1947, even with the increase in freight rates which became effective last Jan. 1.

"Obviously the railroads are not in a position to absorb further wage increases.

"Wages of all railroad employees were increased in 1941; again in 1943, and 18½ cents per hour last year. Increases since the beginning of the war average nearly 53 per cent. With payroll taxes, they have added \$1,565,000 per year to the labor costs of the nation's railroad transportation.

"In addition to these wage increases railroad employees received the equivalent of another increase through passage of the Crossover Bill by Congress last year, which provided for additional payments under the Railroad Retirement Act. This increased the railroads' payroll taxes \$90,000,000 per year."

Mr. Johnston said that it will be difficult for many railroads to go ahead with their announced improvement programs in the face of the new demands, which if granted would result in net deficits. Many roads, he predicted, will retrench drastically until the wage issue is settled.

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Supply Trade

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Day Company has issued a new bulletin, 462, showing the facilities of the company for fabricating fans, spouting, etc., and the wide scope of products obtainable, meeting even the most complicated design. The flour blending bins are finished, for example, in sections that can be easily assembled by the customer, as field riveting, soldering and welding is eliminated by gang punching of bolt holes.

MUNCY, PA.—Sprout, Waldron & Co. in an expansion of their sales organization have given Wm. J. Geist, head of the tobacco machinery division, the added assignment of territorial sales manager. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, Harry C. Lee has been appointed district general sales representative. H. T. Young has been assigned certain adjoining counties in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey; and Randall Bennett will be active in New York State outside of the metropolitan area.

JONESBORO, ARK.—The Craighead Rice Milling Company was awarded \$150,000 judgment against the Jack Construction Co. of Kansas City, Kan., and the latter's bonding firm, the New Amsterdam Bonding Co. of Baltimore, Md., by a U. S. District Court jury here Mar. 18. The milling firm had asked \$350,000. The rice company had charged that the construction firm had not done a satisfactory job in building a rice drier at Gibson Switch, seven miles south of Jonesboro, construction on which was started more than three years ago.—P. J. P.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. has transferred two of its best known DDT products to the growing Knox-Out line of insecticides and weed killers. Pennsalt DDT Emulsion Concentrate is now Knox-Out DDT Emulsion Concentrate and Pensalco Livestock and Barn Spray has become Knox-Out Stock and Barn Spray. Thus these two products join the Pennsalt family of Knox-Out Insect Spray, a space and residual spray containing 5 per cent DDT; Knox-Out Insecticide Powder, containing 10 per cent DDT and for household use; Knox-Out Garden Dust, a 5 per cent DDT dust for controlling garden insect pests, the recently announced Knox-Out Weeds, a liquid 2,4-D product.

A Modern Grain Office

By G. M. HUNHOLZ

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., just completed a suite of offices here the interior of which, regarding furnishings and conveniences, has reached a new high. The accounting office measures 17 by 19½ feet in size, and the front entrance opens into this building. The walls of this room are paneled in rich natural mahogany and the ceiling has been treated with a special acoustical material which permits a whisper to be audible in any part of the room. The upholstery, chairs and davenport is of tan-colored leather which matches the mahogany walls. The floor is covered with asphalt tile, and concealed fluorescent lighting floods the room with reflected light.

The meeting room of the board of directors is back of the accounting office and is 17 by 12½ feet in size. It is similarly finished as to walls and ceiling. A heavy carpet serves as the floor covering in this room.

Two smaller rooms, each 8 by 16½ feet, are directly back of the board of directors' room. One of these is a completely equipped small laboratory, all in white, which will be used for analytical work of the company with respect to its various feed products. This laboratory will not be equipped for soybean research work, however.

The other room is a fire proof room for the company's papers and records. It has masonry walls, whereas the construction for the remainder of the addition was frame and stucco. The entire suite of offices will be air-conditioned next summer if equipment can be obtained.

MILLERS National Federation will hold its annual convention May 5, 6 and 7 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Mar. 23.....	28,531	867	42,975	13,443	15,320
Mar. 30.....	19,555	862	44,806	13,127	15,297
Apr. 6.....	19,751	872	45,291	12,891	15,291
Apr. 13.....	19,626	874	47,481	12,279	15,266
Apr. 20.....	19,596	876	47,301	12,166	15,230
Apr. 27.....	19,370	876	45,826	11,659	15,200
May 4.....	19,311	846	43,741	10,493	15,205
May 11.....	19,084	846	43,205	9,718	15,163
May 18.....	17,622	799	42,088	7,306	15,670
May 25.....	17,594	764	44,113	5,432	14,219
June 1.....	17,320	477	36,076	5,056	8,904
June 8.....	16,563	482	34,150	5,034	8,713
June 15.....	none	56	32,439	none	1,470
June 22.....	none	56	32,381	none	1,470
June 29.....	none	56	33,878	none	1,470
July 6.....	none	56	36,700	none	1,615
July 13.....	none	73	42,477	none	2,052
July 20.....	none	73	46,109	none	2,185
July 27.....	none	157	49,727	none	3,331
Aug. 3.....	none	117	51,333	none	3,715
Aug. 10.....	none	247	53,677	none	5,609
Aug. 17.....	none	330	55,138	none	6,887
Aug. 24.....	none	357	54,007	none	7,627
Aug. 31.....	none	367	51,537	none	8,896
Sept. 7.....	none	362	51,375	none	9,589
Sept. 14.....	none	382	48,253	none	10,593
Sept. 21.....	2,843	382	44,573	none	14,253
Sept. 28.....	3,281	357	41,242	none	19,424
Oct. 5.....	3,493	372	43,017	none	24,471
Oct. 11.....	3,572	372	42,485	none	28,663
Oct. 19.....	5,848	422	40,860	none	33,040
Oct. 26.....	8,091	407	42,628	none	35,776
Nov. 2.....	10,202	449	43,400	none	38,678
Nov. 9.....	13,016	452	44,560	none	40,357
Nov. 16.....	14,776	442	45,169	none	42,624
Nov. 23.....	15,837	428	45,704	none	47,663
Nov. 30.....	16,977	430	44,274	none	43,934
Dec. 7.....	19,895	395	45,249	none	45,960
Dec. 14.....	22,488	385	45,705	none	47,668
Dec. 21.....	24,109	276	43,222	none	48,203
Dec. 28.....	25,900	272	43,478	none	48,403
Jan. 4.....	25,543	212	43,106	none	46,738
Jan. 11.....	28,130	212	42,270	none	44,789
Jan. 18.....	29,041	165	42,663	none	41,906
Jan. 25.....	31,745	157	41,706	none	36,008
Feb. 1.....	34,457	157	41,238	none	36,194
Feb. 8.....	36,750	154	39,928	none	35,544
Feb. 15.....	37,553	148	38,060	none	36,060
Feb. 21.....	38,224	148	37,580	none	39,468
Mar. 1.....	35,414	119	33,683	none	38,027
Mar. 8.....	34,367	104	32,303	none	40,456
Mar. 15.....	32,206	64	30,614	none	39,612
Mar. 22.....	33,059	54	28,579	none	35,697
Mar. 29.....	35,885	55	29,618	none	34,094

Feedstuffs

KINGSTON, R. I.—The New England Feed Mens meeting will be held at the state college June 12 and 13.

DISTILLERS dried grains production during February amounted to 50,200 tons, against 42,500 tons during February, 1946, as reported by the U.S.D.A. This is the heaviest February production on record.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.—A. D. Hilliker, manager of J. H. Hilliker & Sons, has been elected chairman of the British Columbia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, succeeding A. D. McRae, who resigned when he sold his business.

BREWERS dried grains production during February totaled 13,500 tons, against 19,800 tons in February, 1946, as reported by the U.S.D.A. This is the smallest monthly production since April, 1946, and the smallest February output in recent years.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n is having an independent statistical organization gather reports on feed production monthly in geographical areas, with comparisons for a year ago. Hitherto there has been no dependable information on the production of formula feeds.

ROANE, TEX.—Fire swept the cottonseed warehouse of John J. Bryant, dealer in pedigree seeds, March 5, resulting in a loss which company officials estimated in excess of \$50,000. Machinery in the building, including conveyors, graders, cullers and cleaners, was destroyed.—P. J. P.

GALVESTON, TEX.—The annual meeting of the Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n will be held at the Galvez Hotel Apr. 24. L. F. Van Stone of Houston is sec'y-treas., and Wiley Akins of Dallas, pres. The feed men may stay over for the annual meeting of the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n Apr. 25 and 26.

CHICAGO, ILL.—New members of the American Dehydrators Ass'n are Heil Equipment Co. of Northern California, San Francisco; Dixon (Cal.) Drier Co.; John Siemens, Pixley; Holtville (Cal.) Alfalfa Mills, Inc.; Madera (Cal.) Milling Co., and Marti Bros., Tracy. They made application for membership after hearing Lloyd Larson, executive sec'y, outline the plans of the national organization at a meeting at Fresno, Cal.

TORONTO, ONT.—A special C.N.R. train from Winnipeg has been arranged to carry western feed men to the annual meeting of the Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, near Bracebridge, Ont., arriving the morning of June 30, buses taking the delegates to the inn in time for breakfast. Room reservations will be acknowledged by the inn, but remittances covering registration fees should be addressed to W. N. Hendrick, general sec'y of the Ass'n, 293 MacPherson St., Toronto.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Feed Manufacturers Trade Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade recently adopted a resolution that reduction in balanced feed output will continue and accelerate unless relief is granted by way of removal of controls or price adjustment, particularly so as to permit free importation of protein material without penalty. Another resolution urged that Canadian feed manufacturers be permitted to increase their selling price in relation to the actual increased cost of such imported ingredients over the basic period prices when necessary, but with no increase in their established basic period markup.

Feed Industry Advisory Committee

To aid in making effective the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 the U.S.D.A. has named the following members of the Feed Advisory Committee:

L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas., Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, College Park, Md.; R. C. Buckels, grower, Stratford, Tex.; Ellwood L. Chase, Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Buffalo 5, N. Y.; E. G. Cherbonnier, feed industry consultant, 3615 Olive St., St. Louis 8, Mo.; H. Clarence Eales, asst. gen. manager, Poultry Producers of Central California, 840 Battery St., San Francisco 11, Cal.; Fred J. Ludwig, grower, and director, Farmers Trading Co., Laurens, Ia.; Floyd E. Mundell, grower, Cozad, Neb.; Harold L. Peet, dairyman, Pike, N. Y.; Martin L. Salm, grower, Chilton, Wis.; Charles Schmitt, grower, Beason (Logan County), Ill.; R. C. Woodworth, asst. to the president, Cargill, Inc., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis 15, Minn.

Liquid Separation of Cottonseed Meal and Oil

Fundamental research at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory on the pigments of cottonseed resulted in the discovery of eleven colored compounds in addition to the long recognized light-yellow gossypol, which has toxic properties.

Based on the observations that most pigments are found in distinct glands, a laboratory procedure was devised for separating flaked cottonseed meats into oil, pigment glands, and gland-free meal by flotation with a mixture of chlorinated and unchlorinated solvents suitably adjusted as to specific gravity.

The pigment glands rise to the surface; the particles of meal sink to the bottom; and the mixture of oil and solvent forms an intermediate layer that can be separated from the others.

Since the oil and meal obtained in this way are relatively light-colored, efforts are being made to adapt this procedure to a commercially feasible process for producing light-colored cottonseed oil and meal.

For Better Feed Sales Methods

Sponsored by the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n the sales managers of twelve of the leading manufacturers of formula feeds met at the Advertising and Sales Executives Club to lay plans for educational gatherings for feed dealers in the Kansas City region. Eugene L. Selders, Spear Mills, Inc., Kansas City, was chosen chairman of the group, and Maurice Johnson, Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, was named sec'y-treas.

The Kansas City group will meet on the first Saturday of each month at noon in the Advertising and Sales Executives Club.

Similar organizations are planned at other cities yet to be chosen in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska and Texas.

SMALLER STOCKS of wheat than a year ago and a program calling for increased exports indicate higher wheat prices. A higher price may be necessary to draw wheat from farms in quantities sufficient to meet both domestic and export demands during the next two months.—Kansas College of Agriculture.

Support Price of Dry Milk

The U.S.D.A. has announced an open market price support purchase program for nonfat dry milk solids at 10c lb. for spray process and 9c for the roller process. The price support program will be conducted by the Dairy Products Marketing Assn.

The initial authorization is for the purchase of up to 5,000,000 lbs.

Dairy Products Marketing Ass'n is a non-profit organization of regional dairy marketing cooperatives, created in 1938. It has acted as agent for U.S.D.A. in market purchases of dairy products in both market stabilization and procurement programs.

While market prices of nonfat dry milk during the war and through early 1947 doubled from 7c to 14c lb., prices have declined several cents during the last few weeks.

As this rigging of the powdered milk market is authorized by the Government there is no likelihood of the Dairy Products officials being prosecuted and fined for violating the anti-trust act, as were several dairy co-operative officials for rigging the butter market in New York.

New Advances in Animal Nutrition

New advances in animal nutrition were discussed Mar. 26 in an address by Dr. H. J. Prebluda of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, speaking before the annual conference of the National Farm Chemurgic Council at Oklahoma City.

Many new developments in feeding farm animals were brought on because of technical progress resulting from World War II, Dr. Prebluda said, adding that the use of substitutes because of war necessity has now proven that some of the new products are equal to, and in many instances superior to, those originally replaced. The great acceptability of oil-seed meals and distillers' by-products was typical of other materials which were helped to come into their own because of wartime use.

Dr. Prebluda pointed out that small quantities of chemicals such as hormones, vitamins and trace minerals exert tremendous leverage in the growth of farm animals, and, in closing, stressed the fact that "our farm animals are fed more scientifically than humans, who are either unfamiliar with the science of nutrition, or treat the subject with indifference. Education in the rudiments of good nutrition should be emphasized to both young and old, in all income brackets."

Adulteration and Misbranding

BALTIMORE, MD.—The court ordered 74 bags of Egg-O-Milk Co.'s blend destroyed because the label was misleading since the "article contained little, if any, buttermilk or skim milk."

FT. WORTH, TEX.—The U. S. District Court ordered destroyed a quantity of Rex wheat germ oil shipped by Globe Laboratories Corporation, Monticello, Ill., since the reprehensive to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and labeled VioBin leading.

FT. DODGE, IA.—A fine of \$400 was imposed on John R. MacDonald, trading as Vitaminized Feed Co. for false label statements on egg mash maker, growing mash maker, metabolater for dairy cattle, metabolater for sheep, metabolater for beef cattle, and since they would not be efficacious to accomplish the results claimed.

LAST January while in one of the grain elevators in Marshall County, Ia., I noted a beautiful soy bean plant hanging upside down on the wall. On this plant were 195 pods, most of which contained 3 beans. Conservatively, 500 beans from a single seed planted in late May.—H. J. Gramlich, Agricultural Agent C. & N.W. Ry.

Animal Feed Products of the Distilling Industry

By DR. C. S. BORUFF, Technical Director, Hiram Walker & Sons, before research conference at Cincinnati

Whole grains and barley malt enter the plant and are ground to proper fineness. The grains then go to the cookers where they are made into a slurry with water, and pressure cooked. After a cooling period the barley malt is added and the enzymes of the barley malt convert the starches to sugars. This material is then further cooled and pumped to the fermentation vat, the pH adjusted with thin stillage, and the mash "set" with propagated yeast. The yeast not only carries out the fermentation but adds valuable vitamins to the recovered feeds.

The cereal grains used (corn, rye, barley malt, etc.) are referred to as the "mash bill" and the proportion of each used varies with the distiller and the type of whiskey being produced.

At the completion of the alcoholic fermentation the fermented slurry, called "beer," is run into the beer well, from whence it is pumped to the still tower where the alcohol and other volatile constituents are recovered as whiskey or beverage spirits. The remaining material is called "whole stillage."

The "whole stillage" (containing 5 to 7 per cent solids) is passed over screens (about 1 mm. openings) to remove the coarser grain particles. These screenings are pressed to remove as much water as possible and then dried in rotary driers to produce distillers' dried grains or light grains. These light grains constitute 50 to 55 per cent of the total solids in the "whole stillage."

The water-soluble materials and fine particles that pass through the screens are known as "thin stillage." The "thin stillage" is evaporated under vacuum to a thick syrup containing about 30 per cent solids. In this form it is known as semi-solid distillers' solubles. It is possible to increase the per cent of solids in semi-solid solubles to 45 per cent by first passing the thin stillage through centrifuges to remove more of the suspended material. This additional separation process is used by Hiram Walker. The semi-solids thus produced contain a larger percentage of water-soluble constituents, such as soluble proteins, vitamins, etc. The suspended material removed by the cen-

trifuges is called "centrifuge cake" and is dried with the grains.

In this discussion the products described will be those secured with the use of centrifuges although analytical data differ a little from those on products made without the use of centrifuges.

The semi-solid solubles when drum or spray dried are called dried distillers solubles.

Semi-solid solubles may be dried by mixing with the material previously screened off and drying the mixture in a rotary steam tube drier. Such a product is called distillers dried grains with solubles or dark grains. This product can also be made by mixing distillers light grains and dried distillers solubles.

The grains which make up the "mash bill" can alter the composition of the animal feed products secured. There are two extremes in mash bills; an "all-corn" mash bill which is composed of about 90 per cent corn and 10 per cent barley malt and an "all-rye" mash bill composed of about 85 per cent rye and 15 per cent rye malt. Special types of whiskeys may have all variations between these two extremes.

As can be seen from Table I the "mash bill" affects the fat and protein content of all products. Rye yields lower fat but higher protein values in dark grains and in solubles. Rye light grains, however, contain only 18 to 26 per cent protein, depending on the mashing temperature. As far as chemical composition is concerned the greatest difference between light grains, dark grains and solubles lies in the fiber and ash content.

Distillers solubles are characterized by a much lower fiber content, but a higher ash and vitamin content than distillers light or dark grains. In addition solubles contain a factor or factors, as yet chemically unidentified, of vitamin-like nature which increases growth response of chicks and pigs, increases egg production, increases milk flow of dairy cows, and is essential for good reproduction and lactation in swine. The evidence is that this factor or factors is of much higher concentration in solubles than in light or dark grains.

The essential amino acid content of distillers feeds is also affected by the mash bill, although the differences are not as great as with some of the vitamins.

Rye grains with solubles contain more arginine, lysine, and tryptophane than the comparable corn product. The threonine content of both corn and rye grains with solubles is the same. Corn grains with solubles are richer in the remaining essential amino acids.

The rye solubles are somewhat richer than corn solubles in all essential amino acids other than lysine. Both solubles contain the same amount of lysine.

On a protein basis these distillers feeds are deficient in the same essential amino acids as the grains from which they are derived, chiefly lysine, tryptophane and methionine. However, the percentage of amino acids in the distillers feeds are higher than the grains from which they are derived because the protein is concentrated by the manufacturing process in which the starch is removed.

The solubles contain considerably more of the nutritionally important elements such as calcium, phosphorus, manganese and magnesium than do either light grains or the original grains from which they are derived.

At the levels fed (3 to 5 per cent of the ration) distillers grain solubles are neither harmful nor too important as a source of minerals. However, in some competitive molasses fermentation solubles, high ash content (25 per cent) and especially high potassium levels have proven deleterious to chicks. Distillers solubles contain only 10 per cent ash. Soybean oil meal for example contains 2.2 per cent of potassium as compared to 1.8 per cent in distillers solubles.

There is one other constituent in distillers feeds which should be mentioned, and that is lactic acid. Distillers light grains contain one-half per cent, distillers dark grains contain four per cent and dried distillers solubles contain nine per cent of lactic acid. At present it is impossible to more than theorize on the significance of this lactic acid. In light of the favorable action of lactose in the lower part of the digestive tract through formation of lactic acid it may be that part of the benefits secured from feeding distillers solubles and distillers dark grains may be in conditioning the lower digestive tract of animals.

DISTILLERS FEEDS HAVE HIGHER NUTRITIONAL VALUE THAN ORIGINAL GRAIN—It is evident from the data presented that the alcoholic fermentation of grains results in recoverable animal feeds of much higher nutritional value than the grains from which they are derived. Practical and experimental feeding of these products has borne out their value as supplementary feeds to grains. When judiciously used with cereal grains, distillers feeds are worth more than the grains from which they are derived.

It may be of interest to the group to know that the latest figures available indicate that grain distillers today are equipped to recover 78 per cent of all stillage as dried products while operating at capacity. Fourteen per cent is reported as fed wet, leaving only 8 per cent of the potential that is still thrown to waste. The percentage recovered as dry and wet feeds is, of course, increased when the industry operates at less than maximum capacity.

FLOUR MILLS of Canada ground 121,824,384 bus. of wheat in 1946, against 111,277,878 bus. in 1945 as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Dried Grains and Malt Sprouts for Horses

Owing to scarcity and relatively high price of oats, an observational test was made at Macdonald College with horses on the replacement of oats in the ration by distillers and brewers grains and malt sprouts. The latter are dried young sprouts of germinated barley. All the by-products contained 20 per cent or more of protein compared with 12.5 per cent for oats or barley.

Malt sprouts, by reason of their characteristic odor, may be refused if they form the bulk of the concentrates. They might be acceptable, however, if diluted with ground oats. Brewers and distillers dried grains were readily eaten and were approximately equivalent to oats, but should not be offered in amount greater than that necessary to maintain body weight.

TABLE I
Chemical Composition of Distillers Feed From Corn, Rye and a Typical Commercial Mash Bill

	LIGHT GRAINS			DARK GRAINS (Grains with Solubles)			SOLUBLES		
	Corn, 90% B. Malt 10%	Rye, 85% R. Malt 15%	Typical M. B.*	Corn, 90% B. Malt 10%	Rye, 85% R. Malt 15%	Typical M. B.*	Corn, 90% B. Malt 10%	Rye, 85% R. Malt 15%	Typical M. B.*
Moisture, %	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	5	5
Protein, %...	30	18-26	28	28	29	28	25	36-38***	27
Fat, %....	11	6	10	9	3	8	6	1	5
Fiber, %....	11	15	12	7	8	7	1-3**	1-3**	1-3**
Ash, %....	2	2	2	6	6	6	8-9	8-9	8-9
N.F.E. %....	35	44	37	39	43	40	52-55	44-49	51-54

*Typical mash bill—70% corn, 20% rye, and 10% barley malt.

**Lower (1%) fiber content in solubles produced by use of centrifuges.

***Protein content of rye solubles decreases as mashing temperatures are increased.

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Soya in a Changing World

By LAMAR KISHLAR

THE SUPPLY OF FEED CONCENTRATES for livestock in the United States for the 1946-47 season is 1.14 tons per animal unit, which is the largest supply per animal unit on record. This includes feed grains, by-product feeds, and wheat and rye, used for feed, a total of about 158,900,000 tons. This is 23,000,000 tons or 16 per cent more than the 1937-41 average. It compares with 1.03 tons per animal unit average during the 1937-41 period. The over-all feed picture for 1947 is one of plenty. The overall feed totals and averages, however, do not depict the lack of balance which exists in our stocks. In a land of plenty we still lack the right kind of supplies. We have too much carbohydrate, too little protein, a shortage of fats and many essential vitamins and minerals.

Nutritionists generally agree that for efficient production of meat, milk, and eggs, high protein concentrates should be fed with carbohydrate feeds in the ration of about 1 to 6.

The combined 1946 production of corn, oats, barley and sorghum grains is the largest on record. The production of the four feed grains alone totals about 127 million tons. The quality of the 1946 corn is better than average and much superior to the 1945 crop, much of which was high in moisture. At the 1 to 6 ratio, it would require 21 million tons of high protein feeds (oil meal equivalent) to balance the four high carbohydrate feed grains alone. This is about three times more high protein feed than has ever been produced.

Some cereal by-products do contribute considerable quantities of protein, but for practical purposes the high protein concentrates are usually considered to be two groups, the oil seed cakes and meals, and the animal protein feeds. Of the oilseed group, only soybean, cottonseed, linseed, peanut, and copra contribute appreciably to the total. Of the animal proteins, meat scraps, digester tankage, fish meal, and dried milk products are the basic donators.

Present indications are that the supply of domestic oilseed cake and meal will be slightly less than last year because of a reduction in linseed crushing and the smallest cottonseed crop since 1895. Cottonseed production in the United States in 1946 was estimated at 3,452,000 tons, or 6 per cent smaller than the low output of 1945.

The production of peanuts in 1946 was about the same as a year earlier with a yield in excess of 2 billion pounds for the fifth consecutive year.

The 1946 soybean crop is estimated at 196.7 million bushels, which is 3 per cent more than 1945, in spite of a reduction of 10 per cent in the acreage harvested for beans. The nation's average yield per acre was 20.5 bus., which was exceeded only by the record year of 1939 when the average was 20.9 bus.

Production of flaxseed in 1946 was 23 million bus., which is 34 per cent below 1945. This was due to a 34 per cent reduction in acreage, largely as a result of competition from wheat and oats, but also due to large acreage abandoned because of damaging spring freezes.

A large increase in domestic copra cake and meal crushing is indicated for 1947. Outstanding gains were made by the Philippine Islands in 1946 when exports of copra equalled the pre-war annual volume in terms of oil. Shipments in June-November were at a rate 50 per cent over the average prewar years.

The domestic production of copra cake and meal reflects this improved Philippine situation with an estimated crush of 125,000 tons of oil meal for 1946 compared with a 134,000 ton average in the years 1937-41. During recent months, however, the rate has been at over 12,500 tons of oil meal per month or at a speed substantially over the prewar years. Even with this big step-up in domestic production, copra still equals only about 2 per cent of the soybean oil meal production on a 41 per cent protein basis.

A substantial recovery in exports of copra

from the Netherland Indies is expected in 1947. Last August, the Commodity Credit Corporation signed an agreement with the Netherland Indies to assist in providing materials to aid in the rehabilitation of the copra industry in the outer islands with the loans to be repaid out of the sales of copra. While the Netherland Indies exported only about one-tenth as much copra as the Philippines last year, rapid progress is being made in stepping up shipments. It is copra and coconut oil which should be watched as potential competitors of soya in a changing world.

The supply of animal proteins will still be considerably below the 1938-42 average, partly due to two successive seasons of low fish meal production on the Pacific Coast. The tonnage of packinghouse by-products, fish meal, and dried milk products (exclusive of whole milk and milk by-products fed on the farms) forms only about 15 per cent of the sum of all high protein concentrates. The tonnage of this group of proteins has remained static for the last decade and the prospect is that the supply for the coming year will about equal the 1938-42 average.

Of the domestic oil seed meals, only the soybean products have shown substantial growth during the past ten years. In spite of a fivefold increase in soybean oil meal the total of high protein feeds has only doubled and is still short of needs for balancing the carbohydrate feeds before our feeding operations are in equilibrium. We are still not producing enough proteins in proportion to our tremendous carbohydrate supplies.

History teaches that wars always produce shortages of oils and fats. It was war that caused Napoleon III to offer a prize to the one who could create a food fat for his army, and margarine was the result. A search for soap, shortening, or salad oil on the grocer's shelves dramatizes the world shortage of oils and fats which exists today. Altho large production areas, crushing facilities, and trade lines for nut oils are being rapidly rehabilitated, nut oils and nut oil meals alone will not solve the protein and oil shortage problem.

When a planter raises soybeans he does four things: he raises oil to help supply a fat hungry world; he raises a high protein feed to balance and make more efficient our carbohydrate feeds; he adds nitrogen and makes better his soil, while at the same time he removes from his soil less phosphorus, potassium and calcium than he would remove if he grew corn, small grains, hay, or similar common farm crops.

We have plenty of food and feed in America but it isn't always the best kind at the right place when it is needed. We throw away potatoes, while we have a shortage of pork. We have an abundance of corn but an insufficiency of protein to balance the corn. We have an oil and fat production equal to prewar years but an even greater demand. In this changing world it is the soya to which we can look for help in the solution of this riddle of want amid plenty. It is the age-old bean which can give quickest balance in our protein and oil supplies while at the same time conserve the land we live on.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Judge Ben C. Dawkins in Federal District Court here Feb. 18 signed restraining orders enjoining seven South Louisiana rice mills from delivering rice into civilian channels until they have made up accumulated deficits in deliveries to government agencies under war food order No. 10.—P. J. P.

Mustard Seed as Dairy Concentrate

Analysis of a sample of wild mustard seed containing 14 per cent of sweetclover and 2.22 per cent of other seeds and inert material by the Montana Experiment Station showed a composition of moisture 8, crude protein 23.37, ether extract 30.17, nitrogen-free extract and ash 27.51, and crude fiber 10.95 per cent. For a fanweed seed sample containing 6.11 per cent of green foxtail and 4.48 per cent of other seeds and inert material, the corresponding analysis was 11.10, 19.29, 24.62, 27.74, and 17.25 per cent.

In two feeding trials of 56 and 70 days, respectively, with 5 or 6 cows in each lot, there was an average daily production of milk per cow of 45.44 lb. on an 8 per cent wild mustard seed ration, 43.70 lb. on an 8 per cent fanweed seed ration, and 43.22 lb. on an 8 per cent soybean oil meal ration. The corresponding daily yields of butterfat were 1.73, 1.61, and 1.63 lb. In a third trial with 8 cows in each lot and an 84-day period, the average daily production was 26.75 lb. of milk and 1.21 lb. of butterfat on a ration containing 10 per cent of ground wild yellow mustard seed, and 24.95 lb. of milk and 1.12 lb. of butterfat for the lot receiving 10 per cent additional ground barley in place of the mustard seed.

It is concluded that the ground wild yellow mustard seed has a feeding value slightly above that of soybean oil meal and that the ground fanweed seed is of about equal value with the soybean oil meal. Both seeds can be fed immediately after milking without detrimental effect on the flavor of the milk, cream, and butter produced.



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Formula Supplement Makes Hog Feeding Profitable

It is easy to show why some farmers find hog raising an extremely profitable business while others are unsuccessful.

The Nutrition Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n recently issued a report which showed, for example, the astounding difference between feeding hogs corn alone in dry lot and feeding corn plus a scientifically blended hog supplement.

According to the Council, if you feed corn alone:

Your feed cost in producing 100 pounds of pork will be about \$14.40, instead of a possible \$9.60.

Your return for each dollar invested in feed will be about \$1.59, compared with a possible \$2.39.

You receive about \$1.91 for each bushel of corn fed, instead of a possible \$3.63.

You will need more than twice as much corn to produce 100 pounds of pork.

It will take you about twice as long to bring the weaned pigs to market weight, meaning nearly six additional months of labor, risk, and investment.

The pork you produce will not be the high quality that assures top market prices.

Is it any wonder that farmers who ignore basic principles of animal nutrition and the economics of hog feeding are not as successful as those who take full advantage of new research in this field?

The statement that a farmer gets \$1.91 a bushel for his corn when he feeds it without a supplement and \$3.63 when fed with a formula supplement, is taken from a recent exhaustive study by Prof. Damon Catron of Iowa State College. His report, based on prices as of Dec. 2, 1946, showed that supplementing corn with tankage would bring a return of \$2.94 per bushel of corn.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.40, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Tripli-cating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.75, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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The Nutrition Council pointed out that behind manufactured hog supplements were years of careful experiments and scientific research which make for maximum profits in pork production.

Feed Conference at Urbana, Ill.

Arrangements are being made by the University of Illinois and the Illinois Feed Ass'n for a one-day Feed Conference at Urbana the latter part of April. The program is being planned to cover both nutrition and merchandising.

Sweet Potato in Stock Feed

Described as the "final step in the progress of the sweet potato as a commercial product," use of the dehydrated tuber in cattle feed was begun in an Arkansas mill, according to officials of the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission.

Altho the dehydrated potato has been used before to supplement other feeds, this marks the first time a dehydrating and pulverizing plant has been directly incorporated into a feed mill, the commission report said.

The mill using the new process is the Arkansas Valley Feed Mills, Inc., at Dardanelle, which supplies livestock feed for a six-county area in the vicinity.—J. H. G.

Folic Acid

Folic acid, the newest member of the vitamin B complex to be made available in synthetic form, has possibilities for use in hog rations consisting primarily of corn and soybean meal. While preliminary work has shown this vitamin to be phenomenal in alleviating certain types of anemia and sprue in humans, it apparently has a general tonic effect on the red blood cell system of animals.

Altho poultry rations upon breakdown seem to contain a calculated sufficiency of this vitamin, it has been known that vitamin rich ingredients, such as alfalfa, vary considerably in the potency of this vitamin. Milk products are very low in this vitamin.

Because of greater requirements of folic acid by turkeys on high protein rations additions of folic acid concentrates should be considered. Processing seems to have an effect on the destruction of this vitamin and it may become important as an adjunct to dog food.—Dr. H. J. Prebluda before National Farm Chemurgic Council at Oklahoma City.

Policy of the A.F.M.A.

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is eager to distribute copies of its 7-page brochure "Policy Objectives," and is gladly sending members on request free of charge as many copies as can be placed with feed dealers, feeders, college men, county agents, vocational agricultural teachers, veterinarians, congressmen and others.

No one who takes the few minutes' time required to read this little publication can fail to have a clear understanding of the vital part the feed manufacturing industry is playing in American agriculture.

Considerable thought and effort have gone into this booklet. The Public Relations Advisory Committee spent several months on its preparation. It was then submitted to the board of directors for approval.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. H. Wesson, pres. of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, having stated that the organized grain trade in Winnipeg is without concern for the welfare of the farmer, H. L. Flood, vice pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, retorts: "This appears to be an extraordinary statement in view of the fact that the organization of which Mr. Wesson is head has six memberships in the exchange and has used exchange facilities for more than 20 years, and paid dues to support the exchange activities. The exchange is evidently interested in the welfare of producers."

Soybean Oil Meal for Baby Chicks

Lots of 5 to 15 Single-Comb White Leghorn or Barred Plymouth Rock chicks were used for comparing the effects of 15, 20, 25, 30, and 40 per cent soybean meal on growth during a 6-week feeding period at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

The rate of growth was almost as rapid when the soybean meal was supplied at a 25 per cent level as when it was supplied at a level of 30 or 40 per cent, but at 15 or 20 per cent levels the growth rate was markedly reduced.

The soybean meal rations were shown to be considerably improved by additions of riboflavin, and curled-toe paralysis was prevented, but no consistent further improvement in growth rate was produced by supplementing the ration with all the water-soluble vitamins or with supplements of dried whey, dried skim milk, dried yeast, meat scrop, or dehydrated alfalfa meal, singly or in combination.

Steamed bone and other sources of calcium and phosphorus were investigated as supplements, and the most rapid growth rate was produced by 3 per cent of steamed bone meal. One or 2 per cent was fairly satisfactory, but with calcium carbonate and tricalcium phosphate, and a defluorinated rock phosphate were effective substitutes.

It seemed necessary for satisfactory growth to add some form of inorganic phosphorus to the soybean meal ration. Growth rate was increased and the incidence of perosis is reduced by substituting wheat for corn in the soybean meal ration.—(Experiment Station Record.)

WHEAT and oat stem rust control by barberry eradication methods increased yields in some areas in 1946 by as much as 82 per cent in wheat and 123 per cent in oats, with no change in normal farm practices. The stem rust control area involves more than 1,000,000 square miles, of which about 295,000 square miles is still in need of eradication of rust susceptible barberries.

HERBERT HOOVER recommended to President Truman that the United States pay \$475,500,000 for food for German civilians in the 18 months beginning last July 1 as an essential contribution to peace and order in the Western World. He urged that this sum not be "an irrecoverable expenditure" and that it be stipulated in all peace arrangements that the money be repaid from any future German net exports "before any other payments to other nations of any kind."

Advantage

If we all try hard enough, and have enough confidence in the plan that has made this the greatest nation of the world, we can win through to the day when a man remains an individual, and not just a human mechanism owned by a State.

Books Received

THE PRACTICAL BREWER now is being distributed to some 12,000 libraries throughout the country, under auspices of the United States Brewers Foundation, Inc. Every college library will have a copy. Authors of the manual are Edward H. Vogel, Jr., master brewer, Griesedieck Brothers Brewery, and chairman of the technical committee, MBAA; Frank H. Schwager, master brewer, Anheuser Busch, Inc.; Henry G. Leonhardt, assistant master brewer, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; and J. Adolph Merten, vice-pres. and general manager, Columbia Brewing Co. The Master Brewers Ass'n of America has announced awards of \$300 to the writers of the best reviews of its newly published book, "The Practical Brewer," to appear in college publications.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commercial hatcheries reported 4 per cent fewer chicks hatched during February than during the month last year. Production during February totaled 114,395,000 chicks compared with 119,034,000 in February last year and the February 1941-45 average of 113,561,000. The demand for chicks for commercial broiler production continues slow. The chicken-feed ratio is less favorable than a year ago. However, hatcheries producing chicks for flock replacement, for the most part, expect that their March and April output of chicks will be as large as last year.—U. S. D. A.

Amino Acid Requirement of Chick

The amino acid phenylalanine must be present in the diet of the young chick in order to prevent weight loss and eventual death. Another amino acid, tyrosine, which is very closely related to phenylalanine, cannot replace it, while phenylalanine can completely replace tyrosine. This rather complicated situation is almost identical with the one in which methionine can replace cystine, but not the reverse.

It was also found that the developing embryo uses the phenylalanine and tyrosine present in the egg much more efficiently than the chick uses its amino acids from feeds. While these particular amino acids are not likely to be deficient in practical rations, it is hoped that these and similar results will aid in understanding how other, more important amino acids act under normal conditions. This roundabout approach is necessary because of the difficulties of distinguishing the several amino acids by chemical means.

The requirements of turkey poult for amino acids are relatively high. The two amino acids studied, lysine and arginine, are required at levels approximately 50 per cent greater than the corresponding requirements for chicks. These results indicate that quality of protein is an important consideration in formulating poult starting rations.—University of California Poultry Division.

Startling Reduction in Stored Poultry

By J. G. WILSON, Mgr., Washington State Feed Ass'n

Last year total poultry withdrawals from storage during February were roughly 7 million lbs. This year 32 million lbs. The country is eating out of cold storage far heavier than before. There simply is not the fresh poultry and eggs to supply the demand. Look at turkeys. During February this year over 14 million lbs. net were taken out of storage. Last year holdings at the first of February and first of March were exactly the same, no reduction.

Two months ago the Government was worrying about this country using up a prospective tremendous over-production of eggs for this year. Now the last couple of weeks Washington, D. C., has begun to worry about a shortage of eggs for this year for current home needs. What does this mean?

Civilians have got to eat. If one price will not get the food, a higher price should. This means don't sell off your good laying hens, but feed them well for egg production. Raise all the pullets you can for egg production. We prophesy a tremendous demand for laying pullets this fall. Hatch all you can and raise all you can of colored fryers for meat purposes.

Every bird you can raise in this state of Washington is going to be badly needed.

Egg prices are again higher, poultry prices are all up again. We know feed prices are

high. But don't let that scare you. Feed prices can come down a lot quicker than you can raise good size fryers or laying hens. Stay with the ship.

Inhibitor in Unheated Soybean Meal

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station reports that the inhibitor of tryptic digestion present in unheated soybean meal was partially purified by precipitation with acetone from water solution; it retarded the growth of chicks fed a ration supplemented with autoclaved soybean meal or one containing nutritionally adequate animal proteins.

The decreased growth rate was more pronounced on the ration supplemented by soybean protein; amino acid deficiencies may be intensified by partial inhibition of protein digestion, hence the apparent greater methionine deficiency in uncooked soybean meal compared with autoclaved meal.

The proteolytic inhibitor could be recovered from the intestinal contents of chicks which had been fed uncooked soybean meal. The proteolytic activity of the contents of the small intestine of such chicks was considerably less than that from chicks which had been fed autoclaved meal.

Soybean Oil Meal in the Menu of the Modern Fowl

By J. E. HUNTER

Oscar of the Waldorf never paid more attention to a menu for a meal than the modern nutritional scientist gives to the making of proper feeds for poultry. The requirements of poultry for the known nutritional factors have been well worked out by research workers in laboratories where chicken is king.

Nutritional requirement information, coupled with a realization of the nutritional value of ingredients, has made it possible to produce menus for poultry that are producing better results than ever before because they are complete.

Soybean oil meal appears as the entree on most menus for the modern fowl. It does an excellent job in helping to make poultry diets complete. It supplies lots of protein of high biological value so necessary for the production of poultry, meat and eggs. Soybean oil meal is served to poultry with a variety of other things on the menu. The necessary carriers of vitamins, minerals, animal protein and carbohydrates all appear on the fowl's menu and when consumed in the form of a complete feed enable poultry to live, grow and produce at a level that is profitable to the poultry keeper. Soybean oil meal has been spoken of as the "miracle ingredient," but actually there is nothing miraculous about the product. It is an excellent protein source containing all of the required amino acids. By itself it cannot do an efficient job but when presented to fowl on a menu along with everything else required, it can do tricks in supplying the necessary high quality protein.

World War II placed a heavy burden on soybean oil meal. All proteins were scarce but other protein carriers became relatively more scarce than soybean oil meal. Animal and marine protein concentrates were insufficient in supply, but nutritional scientists knew that soybean oil meal could be used in abundance in poultry feeds if it could be supplied along with relatively small quantities of animal and marine proteins. The intelligent usage of available protein supplies resulted in menus for poultry that helped in breaking all previous records of growth, livability, egg production and hatchability.

The working relationship between soybean oil meal and animal or marine protein has been greatly clarified by the recent discovery of a new vitamin factor present in animal and marine protein products, and known as the animal protein factor. The supplying of adequate amounts of the animal protein factor along with plenty of good soybean oil meal goes a long way towards making the menu of the modern fowl complete.

Shark Meal in Chick Rations

Shark meal prepared by a wet process method was compared with roller process powdered skim milk as a protein supplement in chick rations containing 15.5 per cent of total crude protein. Four pairs of lots containing 25 chicks per lot were fed thru 12 weeks of age, using an equalized feeding method.

Seventy-seven birds that finished the experiment on the shark meal rations gained an average of 776.4 gm., and 83 that finished on the powdered skim milk rations made an average gain of 746.3 gm. The difference in average gains was not significant at the 5 per cent level. Nitrogen present in urea and in non-protein nitrogen other than urea in amounts equivalent to 8.19 per cent of crude protein ($N \times 6.25$) contributed by shark meal to one ration apparently did not interfere with the efficiency of the utilization of these rations.

Feather picking and cannibalism were common among the birds fed each of the rations. Control measures lessened but failed to eliminate these vices. No fishy or other off-flavor was observed in the broiled meat of chicks fed through 12 weeks of age on rations containing from 9.9 to 13.58 per cent of shark meal.—*Poultry Science*.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Executives of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades recently met here.

MIDLAND Co-operative Wholesale, of Minneapolis, had net income for the year 1944 of \$837,894. It paid \$20,300 in Federal and State income taxes. A private corporation, paying at the 1944 average rate of 65 per cent, would have paid the U. S. Treasury about \$545,000 or \$524,700 more than Midland paid.

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